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REPORT
OF
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1888-89.



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REPORT
OF
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CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., held charge of the duties of Agent to the Governor-General during the year under review. Owing to his absence on leave and the necessity for sending the manuscript of the Report to the Central Press at Calcutta on an early date, the duty of writing this introductory chapter devolves upon me. My connection with the Agency commenced only in November 1888; the general account therefore of the administration which, according to the usual practice, precedes the several detailed reports of the local officers, must inevitably be limited both in scope and interest. An attempt will, however, be made to indicate those matters of special importance which have marked the history of the Agency since January 1888, to which date it was carried by Sir Lepel Griffin's remarks introducing the Report for the year 1886-87.

2. As will be seen from the record with which this Chapter closes, the Agent to the Governor-General made two prolonged tours through the States under his charge during the year, in addition to several minor visits of inspection and consultation. The first was made towards the end of 1888, and extended through the States forming the Bhopawar Agency. Its chief object was the personal investigation of the circumstances of the Bhils, who were reported to be suffering from the unusually dry season and to be emigrating in considerable numbers. Barwani affairs were also in some confusion owing to the chronic disagreement of the Rana with his Dewan, and demanded special attention.

The second occupied the earlier months of the present year, and was carried through the Indore, Dewas, Bhopal and Gwalior States to the Agencies of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In each of these the Governor-General's Agent remained some time discussing and settling with the local authorities current cases of importance.

3. The season of 1888 was marked by a comparatively scanty rainfall throughout the greater part of the Agency, the total for the year as gauged at Indore measuring only 25·59 inches against an average of 35 inches. The prices of food-grains ran high, and the cattle suffered in some tracts owing to the failure of the usual water-supplies. But although there were apprehensions of severe pressure, notably in the Bhopal State, and though relief works were started and advances made in cases of exceptional hardship, there was little

real distress among the people, and the short *Rabi* crops (including opium) were for the most part counterbalanced by a fairly good *Kharif* harvest. The present monsoon has opened well; agricultural operations are in full progress; and the young crops are in excellent condition. The Health Returns were generally satisfactory, except in the case of Rewah, where cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the year, and of Bhopal, where there was an epidemic of small-pox in the spring.

4. From the point of view of the Public Works Department, the year possessed exceptional importance. In pursuance of the recent policy of the Government, the care of communications in the larger States was experimentally entrusted to the several Durbars concerned, and so far the measure has had no unfavourable results. The retention of the Government Nagode Division in Bundelkhand was, however, thought desirable. Considerable progress was made with the Railways under construction, the Sections between Bhopal and Jhansi, Jhansi and Gwalior, and Banda and Manikpur having been opened to public traffic. The Mhow water-works were practically completed. And, finally, the arrangements in connection with the amalgamation of the offices of the two Superintending Engineers of Public Works in Rajputana and Central India were concluded.

5. Dacoity was rife especially in parts of the Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore States, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the high prices of the food-grains and the restriction of cultivation. Special measures were undertaken by all these Durbars for its suppression, and their efforts were not barren of results. Chatar Singh, a notorious dacoit on the Gwalior Frontier, was killed after a joint pursuit by the Gwalior and Dholpur Police: Mohan Lal's gang, on the same border, was practically exterminated by the vigorous operations adopted by the Gwalior Durbar, the leader having died from cholera and his brothers being captured; and Mehrban, another proscribed offender, with a very large number of his followers, was amnestied and conditionally settled down by the same State.

An energetic attempt, made at a considerable cost by the Indore Durbar, in conjunction with the Agency authorities, to arrest or kill Tantia and his lieutenant Bondria in the Nimar Jungles, though not as yet successful, has not been relinquished, and several offenders of minor importance, including one leader named Lakshmania, have been caught. A set of simple rules regulating the pursuit and apprehension of dacoits has been drawn up by the Political Agent, Bhopal, and approved by the Government of India. These will, it is hoped, obviate much of the present friction and delay. Altogether there can be no doubt that at least the larger States are now fully aroused to a sense of the gravity of this blot in their administration, and are in earnest in their endeavours to remove it.*

6. Matters connected with the armament of the different States in Central India engrossed unusual attention during the year under review. The Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal States each asked permission to supplement the Imperial Forces by contributing detachments drawn from their own armies; and the consideration of the best means of utilizing their loyal offers involved a closer inspection of their troops and a more detailed examination of their organization than have been deemed necessary hitherto. The system on which the Forces of the Native States are supplied with arms and ammunition, and the extent of local manufacture and import, attracted separate notice, which may possibly lead to this important matter being placed upon a more satisfactory footing. Correspondence passed regarding the proposed reorganization of the Local Corps in Central India and Rajputana, and the Government were placed in possession of the views of the Agent to the Governor-General with special reference to the position and capabilities of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

* Tantia has since been captured and handed over to the Central Provinces.

II.—NATIVE STATES.

7. In the above account are noticed very briefly some of the more important subjects which received consideration during the course of the year. A few remarks follow about the separate States, noting at the outset that the changes in the *personnel* of the administration were unusually numerous. Major Barr replaced Colonel Bannerman as Resident at Gwalior; Major Robertson succeeded Major Barr in the Baghelkhand Agency; and Mr. Ramsay took over charge from Colonel Muir in Bhopawar. Colonel Buller was permanently appointed as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, *vice* Colonel Martin retired, and Imtiaz Ali became Minister of Bhopal in succession to Colonel Ward, whose services were re-transferred to the Central Provinces Administration. Mr. Budden was in charge of the Rajkumar College during the absence, on furlough, of the Principal, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, and there were repeated changes on the staff of the Governor-General's Agent.

8. The Agent to the Governor-General visited *Gwalior* twice during the period under report, namely, in August 1888 and March 1889. On each occasion he made a complete review of the progress of the administration of the State under the Council of Regency in all its branches, and the results were embodied in detailed minutes which were separately submitted to Government. Among the more important subjects discussed were the necessity for undertaking special measures for the suppression of dacoity, more particularly on the border adjacent to the North-Western Provinces; the clearer definition of the duties of the Subahs and other Revenue and Judicial Officials; the arrangements for fresh survey and settlement operations throughout the State; the remission of the Revenue demand in certain districts; the execution of public works of urgency; the extension and more effectual maintenance of communications, especially railway feeder roads; and the more effective distribution of their duties between the members of the Council. In each direction satisfactory progress can be recorded, and to Major Barr's counsels, and ready assistance to the Durbar in the management of the reforms to which the Government attached most importance, a large measure of the success attained is due. Proposals were made for the marriage of the young Maharaja, and the appointment of an English tutor to relieve Dr. Crofts of the superintendence of His Highness's studies and general management. The marriage arrangements fell through; but a tutor has been appointed in the person of Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Indore, who will take up his new duties as soon as his successor has been nominated. Generally speaking, the Maharaja has enjoyed good health, and made fair progress in every way.

9. The administration suffered serious loss during the year by the death, in August 1888, of the President of the Council, Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., and, in the following October, of the Commander-in-Chief, Bapu Sahib Avár, K.C.I.E., another influential member of the State Council. Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao was succeeded by Bapu Sahib Jadow, grandfather of the Maharaja, as President, and Her Highness the Junior Maharani, His Highness's mother, was appointed by Government to be Regent during the minority of her son. Bhaya Balwant Rao Sindhia replaced, in June 1888, Rai Bahadur Anandi Parshad, deceased, who held charge of the Public Works Department. Appa Sahib Angria was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and General Kashi Rao, was placed in charge of the Morar Brigade and the Regular Forces. The Secretary of the Council, Ramchandra Vithal, maintained his high reputation for tact and industry. He has recently been seriously ill, and it is doubt-

ful if he will be able to resume his duties.* It will be difficult to adequately supply his place.

10. The revised Convention between the Imperial and the Durbar Postal Departments was introduced on the 31st July 1888, and the arrangements have worked satisfactorily. The financial position of the State is good. The judicial administration showed a marked improvement in the hands of Mr. Srinavasa Rao, the Chief Justice, and arrangements were made for settling the Neori jagir, a tract noticed in the Agent to the Governor-General's Memorandum of the 10th March, 1889, as one of the most lawless in the State. Some useful boundary settlement work was accomplished, and considerable progress was made in the Revenue Survey of three districts under the supervision of Mahomed Kasim Khan.

11. Altogether the year under report may be said to have been a period of distinct advance and improvement in every branch of the Gwalior Administration.

12. In the *Indore* State the record for the year is not altogether favourable. The administration was for the whole period in the hands of the Minister, Rao Bahadur Vinakrao Janardhan Kirtane, who succeeded Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao in May 1888. The year was unfavourable owing to the comparatively scanty rainfall in Malwa. But, notwithstanding all disadvantages, some useful measures can be recorded. The cesses called *Karja Chakoti* and *Hal Fala* were removed; arrangements were made for the suppression of opium-smuggling from Indore territory into British India; remissions of revenue and practical relief were granted in some cases; and a determined effort, still continued, was made to arrest Tania and to suppress dacoity in the southern part of the State.†

13. Mr. Henvey visited the capital of the *Bhopal* State twice during the year 1888-89, and also marched through a considerable portion of the outlying districts during his cold-weather tours, meeting the Begam and all the minor Chiefs in the Agency. As elsewhere stated, the rainfall was considerably below the average, and consequent high prices caused some distress. But the general health for the year was good.

14. The Guaranteed Thakur Ranjit Singh of Dariakheri died in April 1888, and was succeeded by his natural son, Onkar Singh. With this exception, no changes occurred among the Chiefs.

15. The most important event in the year was the withdrawal of the Minister, Colonel H. E. Ward, in December 1888, at the request of Her Highness the Begam, and the appointment in his place of Munshi Imtiaz Ali of the Lucknow Bar. The latter, whose report forms Appendix C, has been too recently appointed to allow of a useful judgment being formed with regard to his work. The difficulties he encountered at the outset are described by Colonel Wylie in his covering letter, and now that they have been for the most part surmounted, good results may fairly be expected. The Settlement operations which Colonel Ward initiated are engaging special attention, and new roads are under construction. The Agency was in charge of Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., during the whole year, and he is able to give a satisfactory account of affairs in the State at present.

16. The report for the *Baghelkhand* Agency for the year is satisfactory, despite the partial distress caused by an excessive and unevenly-distributed rainfall in limited areas. Major Barr held charge of the Agency until his transfer to Gwalior in December 1888, when he was succeeded by Major Robertson. Doctor Goldsmith continued as tutor during the greater part of

* News of his death has since been received.

† See footnote, page 2.

the year until he was finally compelled by ill-health to take furlough. He was replaced as Residency Surgeon and Tutor by Doctor Gimlette.

17. The rules for the education and management of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, introduced by Sir Lepel Griffin in 1887, and described in Doctor Goldsmith's Report of last year, have been attended by great advantage to the young Chief, whose progress is very satisfactory. His mother, the Chandelin Maharani, opposed them from the outset, and maintained an obstructive attitude, withdrawing herself to Naigaon in the Pannah State, where until quite lately she rejected all overtures of a conciliatory nature. But since the receipt of Major Robertson's report of the 21st June 1889 (Appendix D), she has returned to Rewah; and there is reason to hope that she will now assume a more reasonable position. Meantime her return has removed the most embarrassing feature in Rewah Administration. The other Dowager Maharanis have loyally accepted the new system, the success of which is admitted, and their conduct gives no difficulty to the Superintendent of the State.

18. In December, January and March, the Political Agent visited the Umaria coal-fields to improve (in consultation with the local authorities of the Central Provinces) the sanitary and police arrangements of the adjacent villages and of the employés. This also formed one of the subjects of discussion when the Governor-General's Agent visited Rewah in the course of his cold-weather tour. The returns to the Durbar from the coal-fields in the shape of royalty are so far insignificant. But a larger outturn, with better pecuniary results, is now anticipated.

19. The Dowager Maharani Ranawat of the Udaipur family died in February 1889, her jagir of ₹40,000 a year lapsing to the State. In the preceding month, Sawant Pokhar Singh, one of the members of Council, died, and was succeeded by Lall Chatarpati Singh, Thakur of Itwan. The senior member of Council, Lall Ramanuj Parshad Singh, was invested with the distinction of C.I.E. (awarded by Government in recognition of good services) by Mr. Henvey in a Durbar held at Sutna in October 1888.

20. With regard to the smaller States of Nagode and Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi in this Agency, there is nothing special to record. Since the receipt of Major Robertson's report, news has come of the death of the old Thakur of Raigaon, thus ending, it is hoped, the prolonged feud between the Raigaon family and the suzerain State.

21. The *Bundelkhand* Agency remained in the charge of Colonel F. Wilson throughout the year, and Colonel Dalrymple continued to hold the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Henvey visited Bundelkhand in his cold-weather tour, and met a large number of the Chiefs. The season was, on the whole, unfavourable, the rainfall being excessive and irregular; but the public health was generally good. Of all the States in the Agency, Jaso alone lost its Chief. Dewan Gujraj Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Chatarpati Singh. The latter's health had long been delicate, and he too died in January 1889. Jagat Raj has since been appointed Jagirdar by the Government of India.

22. Charkhari, Sarila, Jaso, Bhaisaunda, and Garauli were all under management during the year. But nothing in their affairs nor in those of the States which were administered by their own Chiefs demands special notice here. The management of Bijawar and Ajaigarh was not, however, altogether satisfactory, and it was found necessary to remove Gaya Parshad, the Karbari of Bhaisaunda. No mail-robbery occurred during the year. But dacoity was unusually rife, property to the extent of ₹67,000 having been plundered in a single instance at Biru in Orchha.

23. With regard to the *Western Malwa* Agency, it is only necessary to note the succession of Thakur Chatar Singh to the jagir of Semlia on the adoption

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

ACTS EXTENDED TO CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1484I., dated 20th April 1888, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) as amended by Act XII of 1879 and Act VII of 1886, were extended to the Cantonment of Sipri.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1485I., dated 20th April 1888, the Political Assistant, Goona, was appointed Registrar and Sub-Registrar for the District and Sub-District of Sipri, the Resident at Gwalior, Inspector of Registration Offices for the Cantonment of Sipri, and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Inspector General of Registration in the Sipri Cantonment.

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1674I., dated 30th April 1888, the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) was extended to certain lands lying within the territories of the Chiefs of Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Rutlam, Jaora, and Sailana, and occupied, or which may hereafter be occupied, by the Railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System.

4. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1679I., dated 30th April 1888, the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) was extended to certain lands which lie within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Sindhia State Railway.

5. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3502I., dated 30th August 1888, the provisions of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) and of Section 5 of Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), together with the Chapters and Sections of that Code specified in the Second Schedule thereto, were extended to certain lands which lie in the territories of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia, and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Sindhia State Railway.

6. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3734I., dated 18th September 1888, the officer holding, for the time being, the office of the Political Agent in Bhopawar, and being a Christian, was appointed to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the territory under his political charge, and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territory.

7. Under Foreign Department Notification No.- 4589I., dated 21st November 1888, the following enactments were extended to those portions of land which lie within the Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Rutlam, Jaora, and Sailana territories and which are occupied, or which may hereafter be occupied, by the Railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System :—

Act IV of 1886, amending the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.

The Indian Registration Act, VII of 1886, except Sections 3 and 6.

The Debtor's Act VI of 1888, except Sections 9 and 10.

The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888.

8. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4964I., dated 18th December 1888, the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces was invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits of the Sindhia State Railway lands.

9. Foreign Department Notification No. 469I., dated 1st February 1889, directed, with reference to Clause 4 of Foreign Department Notification No. 1494I., dated the 14th May 1885, that all officers exercising civil jurisdiction within the limits of the Indore Residency, shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Debtors Act (VI of 1888) and the Civil Procedure Code Amend-

ment Act (VII of 1888), in so far as it modifies the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), and is applicable to the lands within the said limits.

10. Foreign Department Notification No. 471I., dated 1st February 1889, directed with reference to Clause (a) of Foreign Department Notification No. 1496I., dated the 14th May 1888, that all officers exercising Civil Jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Mhow shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Debtors Act (VI of 1888) and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), in so far as it modifies the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), and is applicable to the said cantonment.

11. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 925I., dated 27th February 1889, Foreign Department Notification No. 330, dated 10th December 1868, extending the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 to the Cantonments of Sipri, Nowgong, Mhow, and Neemuch, within the limits of Central India Agency, was cancelled.

12. Foreign Department Notification No. 1361I., dated 29th March 1889, notified that the undermentioned Courts are established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of Foreign Princes and States:—

District Courts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, at Mhow and Neemuch.

Courts of Civil Judges, Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Indore.

Court of the Political Assistant, Goona.

Courts of Small Causes at Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Sipri.

Courts of Small Causes, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Mhow and Neemuch Sections.

Court of Small Causes, Sindhia State Railway.

13. Foreign Department Notification No. 1362I., dated 29th March 1889, declared Section 229A of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply to the Courts specified in Notification No. 1361I., and notified that a decree of any Court situate in British India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may, if sent for execution to a Court specified above, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

CLASS OF COURT.	No. of Persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Resident, Gwalior	21	8	0.38	9
Political Agent, Bhopal	167	167	1.	167
" Bundelkhand	174	60	0.34	28
" Baghelkhand	49	49	1.	49
" Western Malwa	105	130	1.23	68
" Bhopawar	92	320	3.47	72
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India	87	87	1.	87
Political Assistant, Goona	99	47	0.47	27
Attaché Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (First Class Magistrate), Indore Residency .	236	236	1.	236
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana- Malwa Railway)	31	31	1.	31
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	315	315	1.	315
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	19	19	1.	19
Kamasdar, Manpur	58	58	1.	58
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd class)	46	46	1.	46
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Rail- way Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd class) . .	115	135	1.17	99
TOTAL	1,614	1,708	1.05	1,311
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	219	593	2.7	179
" " Neemuch " "	139	150	1.08	124
" " Nowgong " "	339	369	1.08	309
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	115	65	0.57	115
TOTAL	812	1,177	1.44	727
GRAND TOTAL	2,416	2,885	1.19	2,038

The following comparative statement shows the number of cases instituted in Central India during the years 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89, excluding Cantonment Courts:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Murder and attempted murder	21	15	21
Culpable homicide	10	15	14
Dacoity	28	30	50
Robbery on highways or elsewhere	5	21	14
Receiving stolen property	4	13	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	180	216	191
Miscellaneous offences	529	724	577
TOTAL	777	1,034	872

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

14. There were 1,913 cases for disposal in all Criminal Courts against 2,076 cases last year, of which 1,041, including 698 for breaches of Cantonment Rules, were taken up by Cantonment Magistrates. The remaining 872 cases against 1,034 cases last year were taken up and disposed of by the Political Agents and their subordinates.

15. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Political Agents and others was 8·27 days against 8·06 days last year

16. In the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts the average duration of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 5·70 days against 8·47 days last year. For breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations, the average duration was 0·77 days against 0·63 days last year.

17. In the Bhopal Agency Court, 56 cases were instituted against 120 cases last year. The average duration of cases was 2·09 days against 3·8 days last year.

18. The average duration of cases in the Western Malwa Agency has decreased from 39·88 days last year to 7·08 days this year, though the number of cases disposed of during 1888-89 exceeded the number in 1887-88. In the Bhopawar Agency, however, the average duration of cases has increased from 98·30 days last year to 113·54 days this year. In the Court of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, the average duration has slightly decreased.

19. In the Court of Attaché to the Agent Governor-General, the average duration of cases has increased from 1·29 days last year to 10·27 days this year, and in the Second Assistant's Court from 2·77 days last year to 6·12 days this year.

20. In the Court of the Political Assistant, Goona, the average duration of cases has decreased from 41·59 days last year to 28·86 days this year.

21. The average duration of cases in the Court of Deputy Road Superintendent of Manpur has decreased from 56 days last year to 6·11 days this year.

22. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, the average duration of cases was 7·9 days against 11·25 days last year.

23. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, the average duration of cases has decreased from 10·43 days last year to 3·30 days this year.

24. The number of witnesses attending the Courts in Central India has slightly decreased, being 2,416 against 2,459 last year. The average duration of their attendance has slightly increased, being 1·19 days against 1·15 days last year.

25. The average duration of the attendance of witnesses at the Mhow Court has decreased from 3·85 days to 2·7 days.

[illegible]

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1898-99.					AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
	Pending at close of 1897-98.	Filed during 1898-99.	Total.	Disposed of during 1898-99.	Pending at close of 1898-99.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		Average Cost.	Total Number of Days.	Average Duration.
						Total Value.	Average Value.	Total Cost.	Average Cost.			
SIRRI (POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONIA.) Regular Suits . . . Execution of Decrees . . . Small Cause Cases . . . Execution of Decrees . . .	3	3	6	6	..	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		6	10
	...	...	...	...	...	1,697 3 6	282 13 11	115 0 0	19 2 8		...	...
	1	30	31	26	5	...	8 14 2	28 8 0	1 1 6		6	23

TOTAL Regular Suits . . . Execution of Decrees . . . Small Cause Cases . . . Execution of Decrees . . .	18	115	133	113	20	56,314 8 0	498 9 11	4,500 4 8	39 13 2		5,830	51.59
	7	232	239	237	2	1,54,985 5 7	653 15 2	1,478 3 9	6 3 9		1,881	7.95
	135	1,359	1,494	1,390	104	57,495 12 8	41 5 9	5,895 3 0	4 3 10		26,093	18.77
	31	1,148	1,179	1,145	31	74,997 5 10	65 7 11	1,675 15 9	1 7 5		10,785	9.41
	191	2,854	3,045	2,885	160	3,43,823 0 1	119 2 10	13,549 11 2	4 11 1		44,592	15.45
GRAND TOTAL Regular Suits . . . Small Cause Cases . . . Execution of Decrees . . .	155	997	1,152	999	153	1,31,902 6 6	135 0 7	9,649 0.11	9 10 6		37,794	37.83
	135	1,359	1,494	1,390	104	57,495 12 8	41 5 9	5,895 3 0	4 3 10		26,093	18.77
	139	2,022	2,161	1,983	178	2,59,505 3 5	130 13 10	3,349 1 6	1 11 0		57,397	28.94
	429	4,378	4,807	4,372	435	4,51,903 6 7	103 5 9	18,893 5 5	4 5 1		1,21,281	27.74

CIVIL JUSTICE.

26. During the year there were 2,646 civil suits for disposal, of which 1,494 were filed in Small Cause Courts.

27. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine cases were disposed of involving R1,92,398 against 2,641 cases valued at R1,43,329 during 1887-88. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-three decrees were executed, leaving 178 unexecuted at the end of the year. The value of decrees executed was R2,59,505 against R2,84,655 last year.

28. The average duration of regular suits and execution of decrees has slightly increased, being 37·83 and 28·94 days respectively against 33·35 and 20·12 days in 1887-88.

29. The average cost of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased, being R9-10-6 and R1-11-0 respectively against R5-8-2 and R0-15-10 last year.

30. The variations under the above heads in suits in the Small Cause Courts are slight and hardly noticeable.

REGISTRATION.

Book I.			Book III.		Book IV.		Books V & VI.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore . . .	...	...	17	162 0 0	15	82 0 0	...	...	32	244 0 0
Mhow Cantonment .	87	179 8 0	...	...	31	22 0 0	...	...	118	201 8 0
Sipri „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch . . .	26	40 0 0	...	...	13	12 4 0	1	2 0 0	40	54 4 0
Nowgong . . .	33	21 8 0	...	...	16	17 0 0	...	...	49	38 8 0
Sehore . . .	18	57 8 0	27	55 0 0	12	21 0 0	4	50 0 0	61	183 8 0
Sutna . . .	...	...	...	...	4	3 8 0	...	...	4	3 8 0
Agra . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goonna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand (Nowgong).	33	21 8 0	...	...	16	17 0 0	...	...	49	38 8 0
TOTAL .	197	320 0 0	44	217 0 0	107	174 12 0	5	52 0 0	353	763 12 0

REGISTRATION.

31. The following comparative statement shows an increase both in the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized :—

	Documents Registered.		Fees Realized.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Book I	161	197	R 247 8 0	R 320 0 0
„ III	38	44	134 8 0	217 0 0
„ IV	118	107	134 12 0	174 12 0
„ V	5	5	3 8 0	52 0 0
TOTAL .	322	353	520 4 0	763 12 0

JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	Number of Prisoners.					Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1889.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Total.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual Average Cost of Prisoner.	REMARKS.		
	In Jail on 1st April 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.						
				Transferred.	Escaped.		Died.						Discharged.	Total.				
Indore	234	203	437	12	1	3	157	173	264	6,137 7 0	590 11 2	916 8 0	2,843 8 9	3,107 11 2	13,632 14 1	215	55 10 4	
Gwalior	17	78	95	6	...	...	64	71	24	498 11 7	104 9 1	200 0 0	211 2 9	114 8 9	1,129 0 2	2016	56 0 0	
BHOJAWAN Jail	10	57	67	49	...	...	12	61	6	149 2 9	110 1 4	...	...	...	259 4 1	552	46 15 5	
Nowgong	40	80	120	49	...	...	41	90	30	1,127 6 3	266 13 3	74 13 3	1,632 0 0	...	3,101 0 9	3444	90 0 7	
BHOJAWAN (Sirdarpur) Jail.	5	50	55	16	...	...	27	43	12	218 4 3	118 13 0	5 13 3	756 0 0	...	1,098 14 6	548	200 8 6	
AGHORA (Khalghat) Jail.	23	59	82	13	1	1	48	63	19	743 3 1	187 3 7	87 11 5	216 0 0	...	1,234 2 1	2524	48 14 3	
GOONA	4	24	28	...	...	...	10	10	18	382 1 1	250 6 10	60 15 6	540 0 0	...	1,233 7 5	1046	117 14 8	
TOTAL	333	551	884	145	2	5	359	611	373	9,256 4	1,628 10 3	1,375 13 5	6,203 11 6	3,224 3 11	21,88 11 1	34030	62 10 0	
enforcement Look-ups—																		
Mhow	1	228	229	35	...	...	191	226	3	188 15 0	...	...	...	...	188 15 0	414	45 10 2	
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuch	4	38	42	6	...	...	31	40	2	260 11 0	113 1 6	28 14 0	82 9 3	...	485 6 9	265	183 2 10	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	266	271	41	...	...	225	266	5	449 13 0	113 1 6	28 14 0	82 9 3	...	674 5 9	679	99 5 0	
GRAND TOTAL	338	817	1,155	186	2	5	584	777	378	9,706 1 0	1,741 11 9	1,404 11 5	6,286 4 9	3,224 3 11	22,363 0 10	353 09	63 5 4	

32. The average annual cost for the maintenance of each prisoner in Central India during 1888-89 was R63-5-4 against R61-5-8 in 1887-88. The average cost for the maintenance of each prisoner in the Mhow and Neemuch Cantonment Lock-ups has increased, being R99-5-0 against R79-8-9 last year.

33. The cost of prisoners at the Goona Agency Jail has decreased from R206-14-4 to R117-14-8, but the cost in Neemuch has increased from R102-9-0 to R183-2-10.

POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.		PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
		Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
BRITISH OR LOCAL POLICE UNDER POLITICAL OFFICERS.	Indore Residency Police . . .	...	...	R a. p.	...	44*	4,368 0 0	...	44	4,368 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police . . .	...	...	...	...	6†	553 4 0	...	6	553 4 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police . . .	...	...	...	...	48	3,484 2 9	...	48	3,484 2 9
	Bundelkhand ditto . . .	12	...	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0
	Baghelkhand ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	27	2,832 0 0	...	27	2,832 0 0
	Western Malwa ditto . . .	6	...	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0
	BHOJAWAR AGENCY.	4	54	6,449 10 4	...	...	...	4	54	6,449 10 4
		...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
		...	...	...	...	32	3,075 7 10	...	32	3,075 7 10
		...	...	...	...	5	328 6 8	...	5	328 6 8
	Goona Agency Police . . .	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
TOTAL . . .		4	85	8,993 10 4	...	195	17,209 5 3	4	280	26,202 15 7
CANTONMENT POLICE.	Mhow Cantonment Police . . .	...	...	...	...	135	15,181 3 1	...	135	15,181 3 1
	Sipi ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	19	2,724 0 0	...	19	2,724 0 0
	Neemuch ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	70	8,709 15 2	...	70	8,709 15 2
	Nowgong ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	50	4,636 13 8	...	50	4,636 13 8
	...	...	...	...	...	274	31,251 15 11	...	274	31,251 15 11
Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police (Indore Section) . . .		122§	...	24,083 15 4	...	...	...	...	122	24,083 15 4
GRAND TOTAL . . .		4	207	33,077 9 8	...	469	48,161 5 2	4	676	81,538 14 10

* Including four extra Burkandazes.

† There were ten men in the beginning of the year, four of whom were discharged on 15th May 1888.

‡ Paid by State Funds.

§ Including Assistant Superintendent, Police, and Office Establishment.

POLICE.

34. The total number of Police maintained in Central India is 4 mounted and 676 foot. Of these, the mounted Police and 207 foot are paid by the British Government at a cost of R33,077-9-8, and the remaining 469 foot from Local Funds and State contributions at a cost of R48,461-5-2.

35. The Railway Police Force was reduced by 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables consequent on the diversion of traffic from Piplia Station, where Police had been stationed for watch and ward, and where their presence was no longer required.

36. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Government of India sanctioned the reduction of the Baghelkhand Agency Railway Police from 1st May 1888, and transferred the cost of the establishment to be retained to the States of Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Kothi, and Sohawal.

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE—OPIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The trade during the year under report has been very fluctuating. From April 1888 to the end of the rainy season it was level; but by reason of the scanty rainfall a short crop was expected, and the merchants looked for a rich harvest from their stock in hand. In a short time prices rose, and, in spite of the slack demand, the Bombay and China markets were forced to respond. But in the latter part of the year it was seen that the crop was by no means so bad as had been expected: the traders were re-assured, and the fall in the Bombay and China markets has brought prices in Malwa to their ordinary level.

Stock and Outturn.

2. As was noted in the last annual report, the figures under this head must necessarily be only approximate; but the stock in hand at the end of the year is estimated at not less than 38,000 chests, the outturn at not less than 25,000 chests. The total therefore is sufficient to supply the demands for Malwa opium for over a year.

Smuggling.

3. The report for 1887-88 shows that the City of Indore enjoyed the reputation of being the chief resort of opium-smugglers: this reputation has been maintained. Some efforts were made during the year under report to restrict the retail trade in opium, and latterly a further scheme has been initiated by the Indore Durbar for the suppression of opium-smuggling. The scheme, however, was inaugurated in the present year, and more detailed reference to it and to its results will be made in the annual report for the year 1890-91.

Trade and Prices.

4. Reference to the accompanying statement will show that the relations with foreign markets have been unfavourable. As noted above, prices for a time ruled high, and it is stated that, in consequence of the speculation attending the rise, many houses of repute have been crippled. A temporary tightness of the Bombay money market caused great inconvenience to the merchants in Malwa, so much so that the merchants of Chitor adopted the unprecedented course of sending cash to Bombay wherewith to honour their own hundis. This tightness also doubtless influenced to a certain extent the exports to Bombay during the latter part of the year.

The Prices of Opium at Indore, the Chief Opium Mart in Malwa, together with the Bombay and China quotations, are given below.

MONTH.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.				HONG-KONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
	NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	To	From	To	Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	To	From	To	Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	To	From	To	Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	To	From	To	
TOTAL MONTHLY EXPORTS FROM MALWA.	Chests.																
1888.																	
April	2,188	1,197	1,215	1,251	1,276			1,169	1,227	1,224	1,292	1,282	1,334	1,237	1,243	1,320	
May	1,991½	1,183	1,206	1,237	1,261			1,169	1,222	1,229	1,290	1,280	1,340	1,243	1,273	1,312	1,311
June	3,293½	1,194	1,210	1,253	1,293			1,215	1,239	1,256	1,291	1,285	1,340	1,243	1,288	1,329	1,355
July	3,028½	1,196	1,214	1,251	1,282			1,215	1,239	1,244	1,291	1,285	1,339	1,259	1,288	1,344	1,370
August	3,639½	1,232	1,247	1,272	1,289			1,221	1,298	1,251	1,317	1,295	1,328	1,215	1,260	1,316	1,341
September	3,700½	1,302	1,329	1,357	1,379			1,260	1,424	1,285	1,445	1,300	1,455	1,237	1,343	1,282	1,356
October	2,654½	1,457	1,466	1,488	1,515			1,382	1,546	1,435	1,572	1,455	1,578	1,360	1,471	1,393	1,453
November	1,765½	1,445	1,488	1,518	1,519			1,400	1,546	1,479	1,572	1,500	1,578	1,427	1,475	1,494	1,491
December	1,187½	1,442	1,455	1,480	1,510			1,366	1,465	1,438	1,494	1,498	1,515	1,419	1,452	1,497	1,493
1889.																	
January	2,594	1,435	1,447	1,477	1,506			1,300	1,451	1,400	1,520	1,435	1,544	1,367	1,452	1,417	1,408
February	1,943	1,416	1,363	1,402	1,429			1,213	1,375	1,272	1,430	1,319	1,447	1,280	1,359	1,375	1,301
March	2,329	...	1,292	1,319	1,347			1,170	1,241	1,248	1,325	1,319	1,375	1,254	1,281	1,298	1,272
	Total Chests 30,315	Ave- rage.	1,328	1,359	1,384			1,257	1,356	1,313	1,403	1,354	1,431	1,297	1,349	1,400	1,305
	Duty at R650 1,97,04,750																
	Average 2,526½																1,365
																	1,358
																	1,413

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Exports.

5. The following table shows the exports, both Imperial and Provincial, from each of the Agencies during the year 1888-89:—

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R650.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700 and 175.
			<i>R</i>			<i>R</i>
Indore	646	9,752	63,38,800	191	{ 908½ 32¾	6,35,950 Free.
Rutlam	109	1,286	8,35,900	69	{ 113 34	79,100 Free.
Dhar	55	892	5,79,800	...	...	...
Ujjain	544	7,949	51,66,850	70	{ 316½ 117½	1,92,675 82,250
Chitor	504	4,807	31,24,550	36	{ 51	Free.
Jaora	57	683½	4,44,275	...	...	...
Bhopal	94	1,285	8,35,250	...	...	...
Mandsaur	281	3,660½	23,79,325	15	{ 45 8	31,500 Free.
TOTAL .	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	{ 1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.
Total of the previous years' exports.						
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	{ 1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free.
1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	{ 1,317 143	9,21,900 Free.
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373	{ 1,422 127½	9,95,400 Free.
1884-85	2,730	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392	{ 1,576 79	9,63,550 Free.
1893-84	2,690	38,717½	2,51,66,375	390	{ 1,496 61½	9,63,725 Free.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

6. The details of the Provincial exports are given below:—

1888-89.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700 and 175.
To—			<i>R</i>
Bombay Presidency	129	{ 311 100	2,17,700 Free.
Madras Presidency	94	507	3,54,900
Berar H. A. D.	34	262½	1,83,750
Hyderabad, Deccan	106	365	2,55,500
Punjab	18	55	9,625 (at R175)
Mysore Government . . . . .	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration . . . . .	...	¾	"
TOTAL .	381	{ 1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.

7. Hundi stamps to the value of R13,878-4, were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

CESS DUE COLLECTIONS.

Cess due Collections.

8. The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows:—

SCALES.	Road-Cess at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per Chest.	Manpur road dues at R3-10 per Chest.	REMARKS.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Indore	10,660 8 0	...	...
Rutlam	1,399 0 0	1,399 0 0	...	
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	3,233 8 0	
Ujjain	8,265 8 0	8,265 8 0	...	
Jaora	683 8 0	683 8 0	...	
Bhopal	1,285 0 0	1,285 0 0	...	
Mandsaur	3,705 8 0	3,705 8 0	...	
TOTAL	25,999 0 0	15,338 8 0	3,233 8 0	

EXPORTS.

9. The following statement shows the weighments of opium at each of the different scales in Malwa during the year 1888-89:—

SCALES.	Number of Weighment days during the year.	Consignments.	Total Number of Chests brought to the scales.	Total number of Half-chests opened for net weighment.	REMARKS.
Indore	197	846	10,716 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,170 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rutlam	59	178	1,433	707	
Dhar	26	55	892	222	
Ujjain	124	614	8,265 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,227	
Chitor	138	539	4,965 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,793	
Jaora	25	57	683 $\frac{1}{2}$	224	
Bhopal	46	94	1,285	426	
Mandsaur	102	296	3,708 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,144	
TOTAL	717	2,679	31,949 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,913 $\frac{1}{2}$	

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.										Balance on 31st March 1889.																							
	Balance on 1st April 18-8.	Total Receipts during the year.		Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grant to Share-ers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.																								
		R	a.												p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.										
I. Cantonment Local Funds . . .	33,262	4	7	1,76,150	10	8	2,09,412	15	3	10,721	15	7	20,237	10	11	2,822	1	1	31,770	14	3	2,273	0	0	10,267	1	1	...	93,406	3	8	1,71,501	14	7	37,911	0	8
II. Political Agencies and Manipur Pargana Funds . . .	27,580	12	1	93,991	4	2	1,21,565	0	3	14,554	0	0	21,444	13	4	14,406	8	5	15,916	8	8	3,959	10	3	1,756	12	2	...	21,828	3	5	96,866	8	3	21,638	8	0
III. Fund raised for Special Purpose . .	65,090	7	6	62,926	7	3	1,28,016	14	9	32,371	0	0	545	8	9	...	...	...	328	0	0	12,370	1	4	15,832	3	7	...	1,329	4	4	62,836	2	0	65,180	12	9
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	23,490	0	0	9,425	0	0	37,915	0	0	...	...	...	483	0	0	1,308	0	0	5,061	0	0	...	...	...	570	0	0	...	6,301	0	0	15,123	0	0	22,792	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,51,423	8	2	3,42,486	6	1	4,66,909	14	3	57,649	15	7	42,711	1	0	18,536	9	6	53,076	6	11	18,602	11	7	29,886	0	10	...	1,25,894	11	5	3,46,327	8	10	1,50,582	5	5

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

					REMARKS.

CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION.

I.—GENERAL.

The annual Central India Schools Examination was held in the end of March and beginning of April 1889. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 171, of whom 99 were successful, as compared with 141 and 92 in the previous year. The Dhar and Charkhari State Schools, as last year, distinguished themselves by passing a large proportion of the candidates sent up; Dewas also acquitting itself with credit. The usual scholarships have again been offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Dhar, Dewas (both branches), Jaora, Rutlam, Charkhari, Chatarpur, and Panná; also by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and by the Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 48 candidates appeared from various schools in the Agency, of whom, however, only 7 were successful; while for the First Arts Examination, two candidates passed out of 6.

Indore was also made a centre for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University. For the former, out of 21 candidates who appeared, 7 were successful, and for the latter, one teacher appeared and passed. In future years, it will probably be found more advantageous for the Central India Schools to work on the lines of this new university than on those of the older Calcutta institution; for, geographically, Central India is more closely connected with the North-West Provinces than with Bengal, and many more young men will be likely to seek for employment in the nearer province. For this reason, the course of studies for the Central India Schools has been somewhat modified, to bring it into closer accord with the scheme followed in the North-West Provinces.

II—DALY COLLEGE, INDORE.

This institution was under the charge of Mr. H O. Budden during the whole of the year under report. He took charge on the 15th March 1888, and delivered over charge to Mr. J. W. Johnstone on the latter's return from furlough on the 3rd April 1889.

The following young gentlemen attended the College during the year:—

1. Thakur Chatai Singh of Semha, who left on 25th July 1888 on being put in charge of his estate
2. Srimant Ganpat Rao of Pant Piploda
3. Rana Vijay Singh of Ali Rajpur, who left in April 1888.
4. Raja Ranjit Singh of Guwana.
5. Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. „ Ajumand Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.
7. Thakur Kesu Singh of Piploda.
8. Kanwar Chaim Singh of Jhakhanda.
9. „ Raghunath Singh of Piploda.
10. Rao Chatra Karian of Indore.
11. Kanwar Anai Singh of Piploda.
12. Sahibzada Sayad Ahmad Khan of Bhopal.
13. Kanwar Salim Singh of Jhakhanda.
14. Srimant Madho Rao Kibe.
15. „ Baji Rao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas (Senior Branch).
16. Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan of Jaora, who joined 2nd July 1888.
17. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Tal, who joined 30th July 1888.
18. Sahibzada Sarfaraz Ali Khan of Jaora, who joined 25th October 1888.
19. Kanwar Umed Singh of Tal, who joined 26th October 1888.
20. Kanwar Daulat Singh of Mota Bulkhara, who joined 13th November 1888.
21. Thakur Samath Singh of Biloda, who joined 26th November 1888, but left again the end of December.
22. Thakur Prithvi Singh } of Naulana, who joined 27th November 1888.
23. „ Moti Singh }
24. Kanwar Sawai Singh of Naulana, who joined in January 1889.

25. Sahibzada Ali Bahadur Nawab Zaman Bahadur } of Banda, who joined 7th Jan-
 26. " " Akhtar Zaman Bahadur } uary 1889.
 27. Kanwar Himmat Singh of Khawassa, who joined 9th January 1889.
 28. Kanwar Ratan Singh } of Rajgarh, who joined 28th January 1889.
 29. " Gulab Singh }
 30. Sahibzada Ikbal Ali Bahadur of Banda, who joined 1st February 1889.

There has thus been a very satisfactory increase in the number of pupils from 17 to 30. Still the great majority of these came from the Bhopawar and Western Malwa Agencies, while the large States of the Central India Agency are all but entirely unrepresented. This is to be regretted, but there are, on the other hand, causes for congratulation in the steady improvement made in every respect during the period for which Mr. Budden acted as Principal. Besides the increased attendance, accompanied by increased regularity and punctuality, the finances of the college have decidedly improved, owing to a new set of regulations regarding fees, which formerly were on an unsatisfactory footing and of altogether inadequate amount. The income for the year 1888-89 was Rs. 5,549-12-0, as compared with Rs. 3,778-12-5 in the previous year. Funds were thus available for the employment of an additional teacher on Rs. 30 a month, and for the purchase of a useful set of apparatus, illustrative of the Elements of Physics, as well as for a Magic Lantern, a Bagatelle Table, and other means of amusement and instruction.

Out-door sports have been, as usual, encouraged, and the boys join with great spirit in such games as Hockey, Rounders, Lawn Tennis, and Polo.

As regards new buildings, the Holkar Boarding House has been completed and occupied, and the Gwalior State is about to commence another house, which promises to be an ornament to the station as well as an immense boon to the college.

Mr. Budden was well pleased with the work of the teaching staff, and a good deal of progress in studies seems to have been made. On the 13th of April 1889, Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, presented prizes to the boys as rewards for work done during the year 1888-89. He professed himself pleased with the progress made, and in the course of his speech he gave some advice, which the Chiefs and Nobles of Central India would do well to lay to heart, regarding their responsibilities towards their subjects, the importance of education, and the impossibility of wholly ignoring the tendencies of the age in which they live.

The following is the prize-list:—

Class I.—Srimant Ganpat Rao	English, History, and Mathematics.
" II.—Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan	} General Proficiency.
" Azumand Muhamad Khan	
" Thakur Kesri Singh	Arithmetic.
" III.—Srimant Baji Rao	} General Proficiency.
" Kanwar Chain Singh	
" IV.—Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan	} General Proficiency.
" Kanwar Ranjit Singh	
" V.—Sahibzada Sarfaraz Ali Khan.	General Proficiency.

The annual Silver Medal for punctual and regular attendance was awarded to Kanwar Chain Singh.

Athletic Sports: Class I.—Kanwar Ratan Singh.

" II.—Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan.

Lawn Tennis: Class I.—Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan.

" II.—Kanwar Ranjit Singh.

Riding: Class I.—Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan.

Kanwar Chain Singh.

" II.—Kanwar Amar Singh.

III.—SCHOOLS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Indore.

1. No returns have been received from the Indore State, nor from the Canadian Mission School. So that, practically, the only institution to be reported on at Indore is the Residency School. The number of boys on the rolls during

the year was 128, and the average daily attendance 102, as compared with 139 and 108 in the previous year. No candidates appeared for the last University Examinations, as the Entrance Class was abolished last year by Mr. Budden, the Officiating Principal. This was perhaps not altogether successful, and the experiment of once more reconstituting this class has been tried. For the Central India Schools Examination, 6 candidates were successful out of 17—not a very satisfactory result. The truth is that the staff of the school requires strengthening, but this cannot be done with the present funds. The income for the past year was R3,098-3, and the expenditure R3,186-0-1, showing a deficit of R87-13-1. It will be seen from these figures what great disadvantages the school labours under in the want of means of expansion and improvement.

Previous to 1883 the Residency School and the Rajkumar College were virtually one and the same institution, receiving $\frac{1}{3}$ share of the local opium cess. In that year the school and the college were separated, and though the funds in the treasury continued to be kept in one account, each had since had its own budget and financial arrangements. Provision was made for an income of R4,000 a year on account of the school, thus:—

	R
$\frac{1}{3}$ share of opium cess (or only half of the former share) . . .	2,600
Fees	600
Subscriptions from leading natives	800
TOTAL	4,000

In spite of many endeavours, the last item was never realized, and the finances were only balanced by the fortunate fact that for some years the opium-cess collections exceeded the estimate in 1886-87, being as high as R3,653. During the last three years the revenue from opium has steadily declined to R2,575, a result which, combined with the failure to obtain any subscriptions, has brought the finances of the school to a very low ebb. In order to remedy this state of things, Mr. Johnstone suggests a fixed sum of R3,500 being given to the school yearly from local funds instead of the $\frac{1}{3}$ share of the opium cess. This would bring the total income, including fees, to about R4,000, and would admit of a fairly efficient staff being entertained for all departments up to the University Matriculation Standard.

Dewas.

2. The Educational, like the Medical, Department of this dual State is managed conjointly by the two branches. There are 21 schools supported by the State with a total attendance of 890, as compared with 15 schools and 765 scholars in the previous year.

The largest and most important institution is the High School at the capital, which has an average daily attendance of 74 boys, and seems to be exceedingly well managed. It passed 3 out of 4 candidates sent up for the Allahabad University Entrance Examination this year, and 9 out of 12 for the Central India Schools Examination. A new building for the accommodation of the school is about to be erected. The cost to the two branches of the State of this Department is about R7,000 a year.

Western Malwa.

3. The Political Agent reports that the schools at Agar, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana are well attended, but require inspection. It would be an advantage if they could be inspected by the Principal of the Residency College. At Sitamau there is no school worth the name, but the Raja has promised to make some arrangements for the education of his subjects.

Of late, greater attention has been paid to education in the different large towns of Gwalior, and the High School at Ujjain promises to become a flourishing institution. The erection of a suitable building for this purpose has been arranged for by the Sir-Subha, Sir Michael Filose.

The Jaora State supports 7 English and Vernacular Schools, of which

capital possesses 1 English High School, 1 Persian, and 2 Hindi Schools. The English School has of late years retrograded owing to the want of a thoroughly efficient Head Master, but it has again improved during the last year and has shown up very creditably in the Central India Schools Examination, passing 6 out of 9 candidates, one of whom has carried off the two highest scholarships in the 3rd class. In outlying districts there are Persian Schools at Tal and Malhar-garh, and 1 Persian and 1 Hindi School at Baroda. Besides schools supported by the State, there are in the City of Jaora 22 private institutions, including 1 girls' school. The total number of pupils is 1,190; in the High School alone about 90.

The Central College at Rutlam contains English, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, and Marathi classes. At the close of the year the number of pupils was 271, and the expenditure amounted to R7,447. The English classes have been gradually improving, but both the candidates sent up for the last Entrance Examination failed, chiefly owing to the long illness of the Principal, Babu Puru Chandra Banerji, B.A., who has since died. For the Central India Schools Examination 3 candidates passed out of 11. Besides the Central College, there are 6 primary schools in the town supported by the State, with 193 male and 43 female pupils. In various villages 15 primary schools give instruction to 331 male and 20 female pupils, while in the capital 4 other schools are maintained by the State for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. These are attended by 62 pupils. The primary schools involve an expenditure of R2,346. To them may be added 12 indigenous schools at Rutlam which have an aggregate attendance of 587 pupils.

Baghelkhand.

4. "The schools at Rewah and Sutna have," writes the Political Agent, "made satisfactory progress." Two boys of the Rewah High School and 2 from Sutna passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, while Rewah passed 6 out of 12 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination, and Sutna 3 out of 9.

The Rewah High School showed an average daily attendance of 216 against 235 in the previous year, and the Tahsil Schools 409 against 404. The Rajkumar class has been reduced from 54 to 40 for economy's sake.

There are 6 girls' schools in the town of Rewah.

The schools at Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi are said to be fairly well attended.

The education of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah has made good progress, and the rules for his training and discipline are working well.

Gwalior.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is reported as having made fair progress in his studies under Dr. Crofts and Pandit Dharam Narain, C.I.E., and to be intelligent and of good disposition.

The number of schools has risen from 96 to 108 during the year. Nine of the new schools were Anglo-Vernacular. The total attendance was 5,432. The Budget grant has been increased from R59,952 to R1,00,257 per annum.

Eleven boys appeared in the Middle Examination at Agra in March 1888, of whom 3 passed, and in March 1889, 25 appeared, of whom 7 passed. From the Lashkar Madrassa and the Ujjain High School, 9 candidates appeared in the Entrance Examination, of whom 2 were successful.

Bhopal.

6. The Political Agent reports that the school at Sehore keeps up its numbers and efficiency, and that the girls' school too maintains its high position. The numbers in the boys' school on the 31st March were 325, and in the girls' school 106. From the beginning of the current year the whole expense of supporting the two institutions has been made over by the Government of India to the Bhopal Local Fund.

The school at Bhopal requires, according to the Minister's report, a good

deal of reorganisation, which he has not yet had time to accomplish. He wishes to establish a High School teaching up to the Entrance Class. At present English is taught up to the Middle Class Standard. The number on the rolls is 97, and the average daily attendance 74.

There are elementary Vernacular Schools at the head-quarters of nearly all the States in the Bhopal Agency, but they do not teach up to any recognised standard.

Bundelkhand.

7. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong has 12 boys on its rolls, against 14 at the end of the previous year. The efforts made to induce Chiefs to show interest in the institution were not very successful. Mr. Mather was on furlough during the year, his duties being discharged by Mr. Welby from the North-West Provinces. Besides school instruction, riding, gymnastics, and various sports were practised.

The Orchha State School has made progress since last year, and made a creditable show in the Central India Schools Examination, passing all 3 candidates who appeared in the 3rd class. The two sons of the Maharaja read English and are getting on well.

The school at Datia is making fair progress, but the Rajkumar classes, consisting of 50 boys, are backward. The Samthar School has increased in numbers and efficiency.

The school at Charkhari is always well reported on. It is undoubtedly one of the best schools in Central India, and the Head Master deserves great credit for the results achieved. Thirteen out of 17 candidates were successful in the last Central India Schools Examination, and they carried off 4 scholarships. Two candidates also passed the Benares Sanskrit College Examination with great credit, being placed 1st and 2nd in order of merit. These are the first students that have passed this examination from Central India.

Charkhari has also an excellent girls' school.

The Chatarpur State School is a well-managed institution. Four candidates passed the Central India Schools Examination out of 7, and gained 2 scholarships. The number of names on the rolls is 11 higher than last year. The 9 village schools have a total attendance of 224 against 220 in the previous year. Two of these are classed as very good.

The remaining schools in Bundelkhand require no remark. Their management leaves a good deal to be desired.

Bhopawar.

8. Three schools are maintained in the British Pargana of Manpur at a cost of Rs. 1,381. The average attendance was 105 against 102 in the previous year.

The Budget allotment for education in the Dhar State is Rs. 8,313, of which Rs. 1,170 is spent in maintaining students at Schools of Medicine, Engineering and Arts, and the balance is spent on the High School at Dhar, and on the primary schools in the city and districts. The High School is one of the best in Central India. In the last Central India Schools Examination, 14 candidates passed out of 17. The average attendance was 90. The total attendance at State schools was 924, and at private schools 331.

In Jhabua, little or no progress is made with education. There are 4 State schools; the aggregate average attendance is only 142 against 198 in the previous year.

The Ali Rajpur State expended Rs. 1,084 on education. The number of schools has not increased and the average attendance has fallen from 125 to 111, but the number of Bhil and Bhilala boys attending schools has increased by 2.

The returns from the Barwani State show 14 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools, with an average attendance of 477. Last year the number of schools was given as 7, but the attendance is much the same as it was. The cost to the State is Rs. 3,898.

Goonā.

9. The Rajkumar School here passed 3 out of 4 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination. The Political Agent makes no remarks on the school.

(For details see General Table III.)

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town, † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

[illegible]

*The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.
†The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		UPPER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
		MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.							MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.						MAINTAINED			
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
1		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.																	
	English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																	
	Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
	For Boys . { English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,608	54,010	4,454	7,447
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	" Girls . { Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Girls . { English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Girls . { Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,608	54,010	4,454	7,447
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
	For Boys	3,031	...	109	1,403	7,333	...	12,835	360	1,760	...	81	686	...	2,787	18,618	...	1,977
	For Girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	1,261	...	2,377	697	...	180
	TOTAL	3,031	...	109	1,403	7,333	...	12,835	1,200	2,033	...	81	1,850	...	5,164	10,215	...	2,157
	SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,001	...	2,545	13,149	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,001	...	2,545	13,149	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL-SHIP HELD BY.	DIRECTION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	INSPECTION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	...
	Professional Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...
	Primary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	72	457	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BUILDINGS	350	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	...	14
	FURNITURE AND APPARATUS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	...
	(SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	31	...	19	...	...	50	973	...	160	
TOTAL	410	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	103	...	19	...	...	122	4,609	...	174	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.
- II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return is to be set off. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources are to be shown.
- III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.
- IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources are to be included.
- V.—The expenditure under 'University', 'Direction', and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and not in column 2.
- VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the heading 'Special Grants Only'.
- VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c should be included in column 4e, and not in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c. The

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1888-89.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Insti- tutions.	Other Insti- tutions.	Total.	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Insti- tutions.	Other Insti- tutions.	Private Stu- dents.	Total.	Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Insti- tutions.	Other Insti- tutions.	Private Stu- dents.	Total.	Europeans and Australians.	Native Chris- tians.	Hindus and Mahom- edans.	Parsis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
ARTS COLLEGES—																		
1. Master of Arts
2. Bachelor of Arts
3. B. Sc.
4. { First B. A.
{ First B. Sc.
{ First Arts.
{ Previous Examination
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																		
LAW—																		
1. Doctor of Law
2. Bachelor of Law
MEDICINE—																		
1. M. D.
2. M. B.
3. L. M. S.
4. { First M. B.
{ First L. M. S.
ENGINEERING—																		
1. M. C. E.
2. B. C. E.
3. L. C. E.
4. First L. C. E.
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION—																		
Matriculation C. U. { Boys	7	1	1	9	33	4	5	6	48	5	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..
{ Girls
Public Service Cer- tificate Examina- tion of C. I. Schools } Vernacular Examination.	15	3	1	19	114	41	9	7	171	69	21	7	2	99	..	..	13	10
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																		
1. Training School } Upper Examination
for Masters. } Lower Examination
2. Training School } Upper Examination
for Mistresses. } Lower Examination
3. School of Art Examination
4. Vernacular Medical Examination
5. Examination in Engineering
6. Examination in Surveying
7. Industrial School Examination

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1888-89.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														REMAINS.				
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.		Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.																																	
English Oriental																																	
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																																	
Law																																	
Medicine																																	
Engineering																																	
TOTAL																																	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For boys { English Vernacular	2	177	187	103		3,094		614			3,698				3,081	2	207	290	217			2,310	1,405	1,017		6,422				2,340			
For girls { English Vernacular																																	
TOTAL	2	177	187	103		3,094		614			3,698				3,081	2	207	290	217			2,310	1,405	1,017		6,422				2,340			
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																	
For boys	4	187	207	103	300	1,700		81	550		2,787				1,700	4	450	477	410	3,031		108	1,403	7,333		12,835				103			
For girls	1	100	110	99	810	273			1,201		2,377				273																		
TOTAL	6	293	317	202	1,200	2,033		81	1,850		6,104				2,033	1	450	477	110	3,031		108	1,403	7,333		12,835				103			

SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(Training Schools for Masters
Training Schools for Mis-
tresses,
Schools of Art . . .
Day Schools . . .
Night Schools . . .
Industrial and Surveying
Schools . . .
Industrial Schools . . .
Other Schools . . .
TOTAL

INSPECTION . . .
ARTS COLLEGES . . .
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES . . .
SPECIAL SCHOOLS . . .
SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN
TRAINING SCHOOLS.

BUILDINGS . . .
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPE-
CIAL GRANTS ONLY). . .
MISCELLANEOUS . . .
TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL

1.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. 11.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 10 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 76 and 8, respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native State should be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CIVIL WORKS.

REVENUE.—The actual realizations during the year were, as far as known, R14,629 against the Original Budget Estimate of R10,500 and the Revised Budget figures of R9,000, the actuals for the previous year being R10,688.

EXPENDITURE.—The original grant provided for in the Imperial Budget for expenditure in India was for R5,19,200, the final grant based upon subsequent modifications was R3,61,100, against which the actual expenditure incurred (as far as known) amounted to R3,32,091, distributed thus :

	R
1. Civil Works Buildings	31,934
2. Do. Communications	1,60,038
3. Establishment	1,48,328
4. Tools and Plant	2,520
5. Suspense	—10,729
	<hr/>
TOTAL IMPERIAL OUTLAY	3,32,091
	<hr/>

Thus the total Outlay was short by R29,009 as compared with the total Final Grant.

Besides the above, an expenditure of R1,90,291 was incurred from Local and Cantonment Funds, &c., and contributions. This is classified below :—

	R
1. From Excluded Local Funds	49,029
2. „ Local Loans (inclusive of R17,336 on account of interest charges)	58,285
3. „ Cantonment Funds, Mhow	7,079
4. „ Contributions from different Native States	26,550
5. „ Local Funds—	
Abkari	23,847
Opium	13,285
Other Local Funds	9,331
6. „ Civil Department Budget for Dāk Bungalows	2,885
	<hr/>
	1,90,291
	<hr/>

The transfer of Roads and Buildings alluded to in the last Annual Report for 1887-88 was carried out during the year under review. The transfer was made mostly to the Gwalior State and partly to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, the Bhopal State and the Inspector General of Military Works, Simla. Roads running over the country for 550 miles, together with all the Dāk and Inspection Bungalows on them, were made over to the Gwalior State, the mileage of roads handed over to the Bhopal State and to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being 91½ and 65 miles respectively.

A statement showing in detail the Roads and Buildings so transferred is appended to this Report.

The bulk of the expenditure on Civil Works went towards meeting the maintenance charges, *i.e.*, ordinary and special repairs, and towards the execution of Minor Works. The following is a brief summary of the more important works which received their share of the outlay :—

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.

The new Agency house at Sirdarpur was finished and occupied by the Political Agent in the beginning of February 1889.

Certain improvements were made to the Treasury building at Indore.

Head Master's quarters at Sehore were entirely re-roofed and completed before the monsoon of 1888.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Beora and Rajgarh Road.

The road was completed during the year as a metalled and bridged road, with an Inspection Bungalow at Rajgarh.

Dewas and Bhopal Road.

Paved approaches to Lutia Bridge on this road were completed in June 1888, but after the monsoon the joints of the pavement in the first 60' on the east end opened out and a crack showed in the south-east retaining wall, but the stability of the structure is not seriously affected.

Dhar-Sirdarpur Road.

The old metalled and bridged road between Dhar and Tirla has been widened to a width of 20 feet with 10' metalling throughout, and the culverts and causeways put in good order.

Beora and Narsinghar Road.

Work on Inspection Bungalow at Narsinghar was commenced and carried up to plinth level by the end of the year.

Beora and Sehore Road.

This road, about 61 miles in length, was completed with the exception of certain causeways in Narsinghar Section.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.

Permanent causeway over the Ken river on this road has been completed this year.

Alipura and Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

Seven and three-fourths miles, starting from 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Nowgong Cantonment on the Jhansi road, earthwork in progress in every mile, metal is being broken at quarries, materials for culverts and bridges are being collected.

Mhow Water-works.

These works may be said to have been practically completed during the year, so far as the works embraced in the sanctioned estimate are concerned. A full report on these Water Works has lately been submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; it gives in detail the past and proposed expenditure and the condition, &c., of the Water Works. Certain subsidiary works, such as filter beds, &c., yet remain to be done, and for these estimates have been or are being prepared.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., the Officiating Superintending Engineer for Rajputana, took over final charge of the Central India Superintending Engineer's Office from Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, who was in temporary charge of that office in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of the 16th May 1888. This was in consequence of the amalgamation of the Public Works Department of Central India with that of Rajputana.

Major Marshall, R.E., proceeded on the 6th November 1888 on a year's leave on medical certificate to England, on relief by Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E., who has been officiating as Superintending Engineer of the combined offices of Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, since that date.

Mr. W. G. Bayley, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, on transfer from these Provinces was relieved on the 9th August 1888 by Mr. E. A. Dennys, who, in his turn of transfer, was relieved by Colonel J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 7th March 1889.

Owing to the abolition of the Gwalior Division ordered by the Government of India, it was finally wound up on the afternoon of the 31st January 1889, on which date its Executive Engineer, Mr. Robert Ewing, availed himself of the year's leave on medical certificate to Europe which was granted to him.

Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, proceeded on one year's furlough granted to him, from the 24th May 1888.

Statement of Roads, &c., transferred from the Central India Agency during 1888-89.

<i>To Gwalior State, from the late Gwalior Division.</i>	Miles.	<i>To Gwalior State, from Indore Division.</i>	Miles.	<i>To Bhopal State, from Indore Division.</i>	Miles.
Agra and Bombay Road	191	Agra and Bombay Road	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dewas, Ashta and Sehore Road	46
Gwalior and Sipri Road	30	Dewas and Ujjain do.	16	Beora-Sehore Road	22
Jhansi and Sipri Road	45	Dewas and Ashta do.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sehore-Bhopal	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gwalior and Etawa Road	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ujjain and Agar do.	35		
Phulbag Road	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mhow and Neemuch do.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agra Loop Line	5	Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inspection Bungalows.</i>	
Sipri Line	5	Dhar and Sirdarpur	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dudai, Imlia Hingonia, and Khajuria.	
Fort Road	3			<i>Dak Bungalows.</i>	
Post Office Road	1			Ashta and Tuppa.	
Red Road	3				
	313 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Feeder Roads.</i>		<i>To Government, N.-W. P., from the late Gwalior Division.</i>	
<i>Inspection Bungalows.</i>		Mandsaur	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jhansi-Sipri Road	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gwalior, Nurabad Chauda, Hingona, Bhanpur, Rotai, Bhadaura, Dahurda, Parora, Sattaawara, Chorepoora, Nayagaon, Mahona, Surwaya, Makora, Miloni, Deenara, Awan, Kota, Malanpoor, Mahgawan, Chimka, and Bhind.		Dalouda	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jhansi and Gwalior Road	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Hurkia	1	Agra and Bombay Road	18
		Neemuch	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		65
		Kasurpura	206 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inspection Bungalows.</i>	
		<i>Inspection Bungalows.</i>		Jhansi, Gorah and Munia.	
		Magode, Akolia, Chuldu, Mandsaur, Dhoahur, Daloda, Ghatia, Narwar, Nana-kheri, Tonk, Makshi, Shajapur, Urnia, Daulatpur		<i>Post Offices.</i>	
		<i>Dak Bungalows.</i>		Jhansi and Dholepur.	
		Mandsaur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Beenagaon, Daulatpur, Tonk and Makshi.		<i>Cemeteries.</i>	
<i>Dak Bungalows.</i>				Jhansi and Maharajpur.	
Awan, Baderwas, Karehra, Mahona, Ghatiagaon, Goo-na and Dubra.				<i>Ferries.</i>	
				Chambal and Singh.	
				<i>To the Inspector General of Military Works, from the late Gwalior Division.</i>	
				Dak Bungalow and Post Office with godown at Sipri and godown at Jhansi.	

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1888-89.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department .	2,794	...	2,324	390	171	2,885
Under Political Agencies . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,794	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	2,794	2,324	390	171	2,885

Public Works from Local Funds, 1888-89.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.		Repairs.	TOTAL.		Works calling for Remarks.
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund .	738	11 11	4,524	5 7	5,263	1 6
2. Gwalior Agency . . . .	...		242	12 6	242	12 6
3. Bhopal Agency	2,101	6 0	10,244	3 1	12,345	9 1
4. Western Malwa Agency . .	365	1 6	484	5 3	849	6 9
5. Bhopawar Agency	25	9 3	918	5 11	943	15 2
6. Goona Agency . . . .	...		1,013	8 0	1,013	8 0
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund .	...		...		...
8. Manpur School Fund . . .	...		...		...
9. Manpur Town Fund . . . .	...		62	2 0	62	2 0
10. Indore Agency Road Fund .	50	0 0	432	8 1	482	8 1
11. Baghelkhand Agency . . .	...		...		...
12. Bundelkhand Agency . . .	...		352	0 7	352	0 7
13. Mhow Cantonment	666	2 3	14,446	14 4	15,113	0 7
14. Neemuch Cantonment . . .	...		1,072	2 11	1,072	2 11
15. Nowgong Cantonment . . .	1,496	10 7	3,964	0 9	5,460	11 4
16. Sipri Cantonment	139	4 6	255	5 2	394	9 8
17. Mehidpur Cantonment . . .	...		24	10 6	24	10 6
18. Malwa Dharamsala Fund . .	...		...		...
19. Indore School Fund . . . .	...		545	8 9	545	8 9
TOTAL .	5,582	14 0	38,582	13 5	44,165	11 5

CHAPTER VI.—POST OFFICES.

The following are the principal features of the Postal Administration in the year under report.

Convention with Gwalior State.

The loss to the Imperial revenue mentioned in the report for the previous year, caused by the unauthorized advantages granted by State postal officials to the purchasers of overprinted state postage labels has in a great measure been remedied by the alteration in Article 4 of the Convention. By this alteration, state labels are no longer accepted as payment upon any articles, except those posted in State Post Offices.

Owing to the inability of State Post Offices to have direct dealings with the Railway Mail Service, it has been found necessary to open small Imperial Post Offices at nearly all railway stations for the exchange of mails between the State Post Office in the vicinity and the Railway Mail Service. Within the limits of the railway stations postal articles are delivered from the Imperial post offices, while immediately outside the railway limits, where in nearly all cases villages are springing up, these articles are sent to the State Post Offices, often some miles distant from the railway stations, and then are returned hours after or perhaps the next day for delivery by the State postman. Although the delivery work from these Imperial offices on the railway line is very light, yet the despatch of letters from them and the issue of money orders are steadily on the increase; in fact, the commission on money orders alone, in nearly all cases, justifies the retention of these offices.

During the year, in accordance with the terms of the revised Convention, four post offices were closed, and the services of six village postmen and thirteen postmen were dispensed with, and three offices were removed from State territory to the nearest railway stations.

The value of money orders issued by the Gwalior State for payment at Imperial Post Offices amounted to R7,78,964 against R6,19,989 for last year, showing an increase of R1,58,975 or 25 per cent., while the amount paid in the Gwalior State offices on orders issued in Imperial offices amounted to R3,15,506 against R3,03,372 paid last year.

During the last two years the increase in money orders issued from the Gwalior State for payment in Imperial offices has been no less than 50 per cent.

This great increase is due to the heavy remittances made by the men employed in the construction of the Indian Midland Railway, and to the transfer of post offices from Imperial to State control.

Although exact statistics cannot be given, yet there is no doubt as to the great decrease in the remittances made by Pathans to offices on the Afghan frontier.

Appendix I.

Although five post offices have been made over to the Gwalior State, yet for transit purposes, and to meet the demands of the public, eight branch offices have been opened, chiefly on railway lines, so that there are more Imperial Post Offices open now than there were in the past year; certainly the newly opened offices are at present of but little importance, yet they show a steady increase in the work done.

Appendix III.

The number of complaints is slightly less than last year, and would be very much less were those complaints that are made without any foundation not taken into account.

Some of the groundless complaints have been accompanied by the most reckless statements accusing old and approved servants of conspiracy, theft and falsehood. The few complaints of incivility on the part of postal servants have invariably been made by those who have placed themselves in the wrong by adopting a hectoring overbearing manner when visiting the post office.

Appendix V.

No less than six instances of highway robberies of the mails occurred during the year. Since the remittance of cash by parcel post has ceased, highway robberies have been almost unknown in Central India. The unusual number that occurred during the year is difficult to account for.

Appendix VII.

No new combined offices have been opened during the year. Those in existence have earned more and cost less than in any previous year. There is no doubt as to the great saving there would be to Government if the system of combined offices were further extended in this circle; but the telegraph authorities are opposed to any such extension.

Exchange with H. H. Maharaja Holkar's Post Office.

Of bearing articles made over to the State Post Offices for delivery within His Highness's territory, one in every five is returned undelivered. The Durbar has strongly objected to the visits to villages within its territory of the village postmen on the Imperial establishment, so the services of these officials have been dispensed with; and as no arrangements have been made by the Durbar for the delivery of village correspondence, great inconvenience is felt by traders and others.

All letters, whether paid or unpaid, received from Imperial Post Offices and delivered in His Highness's territory by state officials are taxed.

Remittances by means of Hundis.

A very great saving has been made in the commission paid on hundis. Last year the commission amounted to no less than ₹1,872, while during the year under report only ₹425 has been paid. A great part of this saving is due to the payment of surplus collections into the Gwalior State Treasuries at Agar, Shājapur, and Sipri.

Remittances from office to office in rupees and currency notes have been stopped as far as possible; whenever it is absolutely necessary to remit cash, it is done only in small instalments.

Privileged Newspapers.

The privilege granted to the publishers of newspapers, of sending exchange copies free, has been greatly abused; in some cases the number of exchange copies exceeds the number upon which the reduced postage of 3 pies is paid. In the capital of every native state even of the third rate, newspapers have been started, sometimes two. The cost of printing and publication is defrayed in most cases by the chief of the state; nominally there are subscribers to those papers, but seldom any subscriptions are paid.

The cost of paper and printing is very small, and some of the publications are no larger than a sheet of foolscap; while all of them are well within the maximum weight allowed (*viz.*, 3 tolas). No expensive telegrams are given in their columns, but very detailed accounts are given of the movements, state of health, &c., of the chiefs and their servants; in fact, the privilege granted to *bonâ fide* newspapers has been used as a cheap method of exchanging private gossip.

Value-payable articles.

The abuse of the value-payable system by quack doctors and publishers of unclean books has become a nuisance to the public, and caused a loss to the department. The abuse has been decreased by insisting upon the prepayment of the money order commission of value-payable unregistered packets, and demanding from the senders of every value-payable article a certificate that the article posted was sent in compliance with a *bonâ fide* order. There is much, however, to be done before the system can be said to be a success. To be absolutely perfect, it would be necessary that all tradesmen should be honest, and their customers should always know their own minds when giving orders. Often when the parcels are presented with the bills, the addressees refuse to receive them. No doubt the addressees are fully justified in refusing to accept the parcels in certain cases, as it is not an unfrequent practice on the part of some tradesmen to place an exorbitant price on articles sent by value-payable post.

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horse, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the official year 1888-89 compared with the previous year.

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1888.			NAME OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1889.			Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
RAILWAY	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	Opened from 1st January 1889. Opened from 1st March 1889.
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...
	Ditto	Karonda	99	Ditto	Karonda	99	...	...
	Gwalior	Marena	23½	Gwalior	Marena	23½	...	...
MAIL CART	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Closed from 1st July 1888.
	Chandia	Umaria	12	Chandia	Umaria	12	...	...
	TOTAL OF RAILWAYS		336			458½	122½	...	
	Rutlam	Railway Station	2	Rutlam	Railway Station	2	...	...
	Indore	Ditto	1	Indore	Ditto	1	...	...
RUNNERS	Mhow	Ditto	1	Mhow	Ditto	1	
	Ditto	Dhar	3½	Ditto	Dhar	3½	...	...
	Ujjain	Agar	42	Ujjain	Agar	42	...	...
	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	...	...
	TOTAL OF MAIL CART LINE		111			111	...	...
RUNNERS	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Indore	306	
	Duraba	Raghogarh	2	Duraba	Raghogarh	2	...	...
	Goona	Chhubra	30	Goona	Chhubra	30	...	...
	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	...	...
	Ditto	Talin	8	Ditto	Talin	8	...	...
	Gwalior	Janak-Tal	4	Gwalior	Janak-Tal	4	...	...
	Ditto	Railway station	1	Ditto	Railway station	1	...	...
	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	...	...
	Ujjain	Railway station	2	Ujjain	Railway station	2	...	...
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...
	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	...	...
	TOTAL OF RUNNERS	Carried forward			Carried forward		...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. V.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1888-89 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name.	Date of Highway Robberies.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British Territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Name and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's office.	Final order including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
1	11th April 1888.	Punjabura border, Sohoro, Shajapur line.	Bhopal	Nagpur-Gwalior State.	Certain persons of the Kolhola tribe suspected, but acquitted after trial by the Gwalior State authorities.	Cash Rs200, 6 unpaid letters 6 annas, 4 money orders and ordinary articles.	Mohan, mail runner, accompanied by a State sepoy, was attacked by 16 robbers at about 9 p. m. and wounded. No trace of the mail has been discovered.	No. 6, dated 12th April 1888. No. 11, dated 18th April 1888. No. 49, dated 23rd June 1888. No. 98, dated 21st September 1888. No. 76C., dated 28th December 1888. No. 147, dated 19th January 1889. No. 169, dated 12th March 1889.	.....	The amount recovered from the state concerned, and credited in the accounts of the Secretary Treasury.
2	11th October 1888.	Dawas-Sohoro line.	Bhopal	Bhaurasagwalior State.	3 Kanjars and 2 Mowats arrested on suspicion, but the result of their trial not yet communicated.	Cash Rs4-6, 2 unpaid letters 2 annas, 1 p. s. registered letter containing 2 money orders, ordinary letters.	Bilchi, mail runner, accompanied by a State sepoy, was attacked by 4 robbers at about 3-30 A. M. and wounded. The sepoy died the same day. No trace of the mail has been found.	No. 113, dated 11th October 1888. No. 78C., dated 28th December 1888. No. 143, dated 16th January 1889. No. 172, dated 15th March 1889. No. 2, dated 3rd April 1889.	.....	The amount recovered from the Gwalior State, and credited in the accounts of the Secretary Post Office.
3	27th November 1888.	Near Ghatia, Ujain, Agar line.	Malwa	Gwalior State.	9 persons arrested in the mail robbery.	Cash Rs6-3-6, 1 unpaid letter 1 anna, 3 ordinary parcels.	The mail cart was stopped by the dacoits (number not known) about 10 p. m. They had stretched a rope across the road which brought the ponies to a standstill. The coachman was assaulted and the mails were carried off.	No. 134, dated 27th November 1888. No. 145, dated 18th January 1889. No. 28, dated 7th June 1889.	Four men sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment, each with a fine of Rs50 by Gwalior State authorities.	The amount has been recovered from the Gwalior State, and credited in the accounts of the Ujain Railway Station Post Office.

4	31st December 1888.	Biaora and Goona line.	Malwa	Rajgarh	No parties implicated have been found.	R65-5-0	<p>Most of the mails found on the following morning about 400 yards from the spot.</p> <p>Chuttn, runner, accompanied by a State sowar and sepoy, was attacked by a gang of 12 robbers at 8 p.m. and seriously wounded; all the mails except R65-5 found on the following morning a quarter of a mile from the spot.</p>	No. 105 C., dated 5th January 1889. No. 180, dated 28th March 1889.	.....	The amount has been recovered from the State concerned, and credited in the accounts of the Schore Post Office.
5	30th January 1889.	Shajapur-Dewas line.	Malwa	Gwalior State.	Parties concerned have not been traced.	R10-10-6, 2 unpaid letters 2 annas, 9 money orders, 2 ordinary registered letters and letters.	<p>The runner accompanied by a State Sowar and a sepoy was attacked by 5 robbers at 8-15 p.m. The sowar and sepoy fled as soon as the robbers appeared from under a cultivation. The mail was taken away from the runner, who was wounded with stones. No trace of the bag has been found.</p>	No. 149, dated 31st January 1889. No. 158, dated 13th February 1889. No. 1, dated 1st April 1889.	.....	The Agent to the Governor General for Central India has ordered the recovery of the amount, but it has not yet been paid.
6	6th February 1889.	Ghore Nala, Rewah, Sutna line.	Sutna	Rewah	7 Kanjars, viz., Saonle, Gulab, Hulka, Sheoghulam, Luchman, Alkehi, and Kampta, arrested and implicated.	Daily account and a few ordinary letters.	<p>The mail cart was stopped by 8 robbers, who stretched a rope across the road, which brought the ponies to a standstill. The mails were carried away, but were afterwards recovered except a few letters.</p>	No. 153, dated 6th February 1889. No. 160, dated 20th February 1889. No. 11, dated 1st May 1889.	<p>Saonle and Gulab sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, Hulka to 5 years; Sheoghulam, Luchman and Alkehi to 3 years; Kampta acquitted.</p>	

APPENDIX VA.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1888 and 1889 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order including the nature or degree of punishment, if any, inflicted.	REMARKS.
					Nil.				

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the Postal Buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on the 31st March 1889 in the Central India Postal Circle.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks explaining increase or decrease in approximate value or rent.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
Malwa Division	Agar	3,334 0 0	25 4 0	March 1870	R119 allotted for adding verandah to the post office.
Ditto	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown.	
Ditto	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	1863.	
Ditto	Dewas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0	1863.	
Bhopal	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0	1876.	R38 allotted for providing fence all round the post office compound. Unsafe, and has been vacated.
Ditto	Gwalior old Post Office or Janak-Tal	4,935 6 6	49 6 0	Unknown.	
Independent	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0	1855.	
Malwa	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0	April 1867.	
Sutna	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0	July 1874.	
Malwa	Neemuch	6,329 0 0	30 12 0	1861.	
Independent	Nowgong	3,089 8 0	22 8 0	May 1860	
Ditto	Sehore	5,018 0 0	31 0 0	July 1877.	
Malwa	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0	1863.	
Ditto	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0	Unknown.	
Sutna	Umara	516 4 5	...	1885	

APPENDIX VII.

Traffic Statistics of the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Name of each Combined Office.	Date on which offices opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charges to Telegraph Department for working the offices.	TRAFFIC.				Revenue realized during the year on sent messages.	REMARKS. (Note not included under Traffic and Revenue.)				
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.		Foreign messages sent.		State bearing messages.		
								No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R a. p.					R a. p.		R a.		R a.	Amount.
1 Agar	21st July 1884	348 0 0	2,204	2,181	...	4,385	2,538 2 0	4	103 13	...	...	83 8 0
2 Bhopal	5th October 1884	480 0 0	1,684	2,502	6	4,192	1,680 0 0	2	6 0	...	...	123 0 0
3 Binaora	1st January 1886	288 0 0	731	778	...	1,509	810 11 0	1	30 0	...	...	19 8 0
4 Dewas	Ditto	288 0 0	820	934	...	1,754	940 5 0	...	.....	...	.....	35 8 0
5 Dhar	9th August 1884	468 0 0	1,936	2,056	...	3,992	2,189 13 0	...	.....	...	.....	81 9 0
6 Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	1,044 0 0	1,765	1,906	2,678	6,349	1,615 4 0	2	28 0	17	11 0	106 8 0
7 Janak-Tal	12th August 1885	672 0 0	4,206	6,925	...	11,131	4,140 3 6	...	.....	...	.....	396 10 0
8 Nowgong	7th November 1885	468 0 0	2,278	1,886	...	4,164	2,176 8 0	2	90 0	382	374 0	72 8 0
9 Rewah	1st " 1883	348 0 0	705	822	...	1,527	850 1 0	...	.....	7	37 4	52 8 0
10 Shajapur	1st January 1886	408 0 0	1,061	1,175	8,560	10,796	1,139 8 0	...	.....	2	1 0	70 8 0
11 Sipri	Ditto	168 0 0	591	701	2	1,294	502 5 0	...	.....	...	.....	23 8 0
12 Sirdarpur	14th August 1884	288 0 0	1,001	1,086	...	2,087	1,342 11 0	...	.....	...	.....	29 0 0
13 Sutna Railway Station	1st November 1883	564 0 0	1,596	1,305	1,850	4,751	1,325 8 0	...	.....	379	189 8	65 3 0
TOTAL		5,832 0 0	20,578	24,257	13,096	57,931	21,250 15 6	11	257 13	787	612 12	1,159 6 0

CHAPTER VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

*Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India
for the year 1888-89.*

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
651	59	...	710	1,908	187	...	2,095

OFFICES.

	No of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add No opened during the year.	Deduct No closed during the year.	No open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections
Government Offices .	18	...	...	18	87,659	22,204	a. p. 1,02,579 5 3
Railway and Canal Offices .	33	3	...	36			
Offices not open for paid messages .	3	...	..	3			
TOTAL .	54	3	...	57			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.

Railway.

Antri, I. M. R.

Dabra, I. M. R.

Sonagir, I. M. R.

CLOSED.

CHAPTER VIII.—MILITARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

55

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>											
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630		467	4	586		1 ² / ₃	1,262	2 ⁷ / ₈	2,419
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment.	102	...	...
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	1	635	1	162		¹ / ₂ Battalion.	432	1	920
Narbada District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment.	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	1 ⁶ / ₈	1,147	5	748		..	1,796	3 ⁷ / ₈	3,339
<i>Local Corps, under the Central India Agency.</i>											
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	917
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sindarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	605
TOTAL	1	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,522
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	33	6,415	5	748			1,796	5 ⁷ / ₈	4,861

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The question of the relinquishment of the cantonment of Mehidpur was discussed in connection with similar proposals regarding Neemuch, but no final orders have as yet been received.

Changes.

2. The cantonments of Sipri and Nowgong are now included in the Bundelkhand District, Sutna in the Narbada District.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

3. The brigade has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel H. M. Buller. In November 1888, the triennial change of stations was effected. The 1st Regiment is now at Agar, the 2nd Regiment at Goona.

1st Regiment.

4. The regiment has been commanded by Major H. A. Vincent. Lieutenants A. P. Brown, 6th Dragoon Guards, W. D. Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Surgeon Manifold, I. M. S., were posted to and joined the regiment.

Dafadar Dewa Singh was promoted Jemadar *vice* Nawaz Khan pensioned.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., in February last and again (supplemented by a squadron of the 2nd Regiment) in March by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his approbation of the high state of efficiency of the force.

The regiment was armed this year with Martini-Henry carbines, so that any comparison of the shooting as compared with last year's based on the figure of merit would be difficult and at the best only approximate.

This regiment won the 1st and 3rd prizes at the Lloyd-Lindesay competition at Meerut in December 1888.

Three men have been discharged by sentence of court-martial.

Seventy remounts were purchased for the regiment at an average cost of Rs300 each.

2nd Regiment.

5. The 2nd Regiment has been commanded by Captain Money during the greater part of the year.

Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman, H. L. I. Regiment, was posted to and joined the regiment.

Kote Dafadar Nathu Singh was promoted Jemadar *vice* Bhagwan Singh, deceased.

The regiment was inspected in March by Brigadier General Rogers, V.C., C.B.

The figure of merit of the regiment shows a decrease of 1.36 as compared with last year.

Five men were dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Fifty-two remounts were purchased for the regiment at an average cost of Rs320 each.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, the Commandant, has been on furlough throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, 25th Punjab Infantry, officiated as Commandant until his departure on furlough in March 1889, when the command devolved temporarily on Captain Masters and Colonel Ransford. The services of Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mck. Homfray has been permitted to retire from the service.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., in January 1889, and again in February by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself well pleased with the state of the regiment.

The shooting of this corps is very good. The figure of merit, 134.33, shows an increase of 3.51 on last year's. At the Central India and Rajputana Rifle meeting, which was held this year at Sehore, the Regimental team carried off the 1st prizes in the principal matches, winning the challenge cup and a silver medal presented by His Excellency the Viceroy. The amount won in money prizes was R610.

There have been no courts-martial during the year, but 3 men have been discharged for misconduct.

MALWA BHIL CORPS.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel Burne has commanded the regiment throughout the year.

On account of the small number of men at head-quarters the regiment has not been inspected.

Under orders of Government, certain changes have been introduced into the musketry course of this corps, and the musketry returns are not forwarded to Government.

The health of the regiment has been good and the general condition satisfactory.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Four officers were again employed during the camping season in the Bhopal, Bhopawar, Western Malwa, and Bundelkhand Agencies.

2. Lieutenant Chenevix Trench of the Rajputana Agency, and Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, were also placed temporarily at the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India: the former for the settlement of the disputes between the Thakur of Sheopur Baroda and the Gwalior Durbar, the latter for the settlement of a line of disputes on the Rutlam-Banswarra boundary.

3. Detailed reference to the work done by these officers will be found in the reports submitted by the Political Agents at whose orders they were placed.

4. The following table shows briefly the number of cases settled and the number of cases pending on the boundaries of the four Agencies to which the officers were deputed when the season's work closed:—

	Settled.	Pending.
Bhopal	27	64
Bhopawar	19	62
Western Malwa	27	96
Bundelkhand	21	32

5. The above figures show approximately the amount of work to be done. There is one appeal pending.

II. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Statement showing the Working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>					
Includes 18 Dispensaries	213,537	415	10,957	1,078	12,308
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	143,346	438	5,869	745	7,620
Increase	70,191	...	5,078	333	4,688
Decrease . . . . .	...	23	...	...	...
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>					
Includes 15 Dispensaries	98,992	268	59,429	187	5,641
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	88,512	674	38,354	110	4,211
Increase	10,480	...	21,075	77	1,430
Decrease . . . . .	...	306	...	...	...
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>					
Includes 15 Dispensaries	17,098	45	3,765	42	779
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	22,754	82	4,497	83	954
Increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	5,656	37	732	41	175

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*contd.*

Statement showing the Working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency—contd.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vacci- nations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	100,862	165	39,729	262	125
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	71,077	760	37,524	217	3,155
Increase .	39,785	...	2,205	45	...
Decrease .	...	595	...	...	3,035
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	53,372	166	3,812	72	1,914
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	50,909	158	2,539	50	1,718
Increase .	2,463	8	1,273	22	196
Decrease .	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i>					
Includes 5 Dispensaries . . .	38,802	72	18,654	178	1,556
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	36,628	138	8,574	245	1,603
Increase .	2,174	...	10,080	...	...
Decrease .	...	56	...	67	47
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i>					
Includes 2 Dispensaries . . .	13,364	12	1,082	...	...
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	13,038	16	486	...	...
Increase .	326	...	596	...	...
Decrease .	...	4	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	536,027	1,243	137,428	1,819	22,323
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	426,264	2,261	97,843	1,450	19,261
Increase .	109,763	...	39,585	369	3,062
Decrease .	...	1,018	...	...	...

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin. The number of dispensaries is the same as last year, *viz.*, 15. There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Bairali Pargana of the Bhopal State during the months of March and April, and out of 5,153 persons attacked, 367 died. At the Agency Hospital, Sehore, Mr. Alpin performed 107 major surgical operations, being an increase of 57 on the previous year. Ten cases of stone in the bladder were treated successfully, 7 by lateral lithotomy, 1 by suprapubic cystotomy, and 2 by litholapaxy. The average stay in hospital of the cases operated on by the lateral method was 24·71, whereas in those from whom the stone was removed by litholapaxy it was only 6·50. In a case of advanced epithelioma of the tongue not allowing of removal, the

gustatory nerves were divided for relief of pain, and proved most successful, the man expressing himself as greatly relieved by the operation.

The Prince of Wales' Hospital in the City of Bhopal, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldass Joshi, has done good work during the year. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 458 and 19,448 respectively. Eighty major surgical operations were performed. Six cases of vesical calculus were treated successfully by lateral lithotomy. Mr. Alpin ligatured successfully the left common carotid artery for aneurism situated at the bifurcation of the vessel. When the patient left the hospital 54 days after the operation, the tumour had diminished much in size, and was free from all pulsation. On the ninth day after discharge he was brought to hospital suffering from hemiplegia of the right side of the body and aphasia. The relatives of the patient were requested to leave the man in hospital, but they refused to do so, and he died at his home three days later, *i.e.*, 66 days after operation. No symptoms of cerebral softening were present when the man left the hospital for the first time. No Lady Doctor has as yet been appointed by the Committee of "Lady Dufferin's Fund" for work in the City of Bhopal, where a large sphere of medical usefulness presents itself.

Surgeon Major Goldsmith, as usual, submits a full and carefully-compiled report on the working of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to take privilege leave during the last three months of the year, and Surgeon A. Leahy of the Bengal Medical Service officiated for him. The marked increase in the number of patients treated at the different dispensaries throughout the Agency, as compared with the previous year, is chiefly due to malarious fevers prevalent in the southern and wilder parts of Rewah. Two hundred and sixty-two major surgical operations were performed as compared with 217 in the previous year. This number included 29 operations for the relief of stone in the bladder, with a mortality of four. Twenty cases were treated by litholapaxy with a mortality of two, seven by lateral lithotomy with a mortality of one, and two cases were treated by the suprapubic method by Surgeon A. Leahy, with a mortality of one. The suprapubic operation was undertaken for the relief of stone in boys. Forty-eight operations were performed for cataract with very successful results. Surgeon-Major Goldsmith again brings to notice the excellent work done by Local Hospital Assistant Surju Pershad, in charge of the Mungawan Dispensary. He also notices favourably the work done by Local Hospital Assistant Hazarilall. Both these young men were educated at the Indore Medical School.

Bhopawar Agency.

The medical institutions in this Agency are superintended by Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke, who reports that the dispensaries are doing good work. The Victoria Hospital, opened in August 1887, has already become a very important institution, and it is hoped that the year 1889 will show a marked increase in the number of patients treated. During the year under review, 5,297 out-patients attended this hospital and 362 in-patients were treated. There were 42 major surgical operations performed at this hospital during the year, and this number included 15 operations for cataract with restoration of good vision in 12 cases. The branch dispensaries in this Agency continue to do good work.

Bundelkhand Agency.

Surgeon I. I. Pratt, Indian Medical Service, held medical charge of this Agency from 1st January to 24th October, Surgeon S. H. Henderson, who submits the report, held medical charge from 12th November to the end of the year. A slight epidemic of small-pox occurred in the bazaar and districts

of this Agency from March to July, and altogether 66 cases were treated. Vaccination has been well carried out in the State by vaccinators under the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. Twenty-five major surgical operations were performed at the Nowgong Dispensary during the year, of which 19 were for calculus of the bladder. In 18 of these cases, the operation of lateral lithotomy was performed, the remaining case being one of original lithotomy. Seventeen of these cases were discharged cured, one died, and one remained in hospital under treatment. Some of the calculi extracted were very large and presented much difficulty in extraction. The largest was one which weighed 6 ounces 2 drachms, and which was extracted by Surgeon I. I. Pratt.

The Annual Report of the Goona Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. Four hundred and seventy-five in-patients and 7,910 out-patients were treated as compared with 349 and 6,065 during the year 1887. One hundred and one major surgical operations were performed as compared with 12 during 1887. The great majority were eye operations. Forty-two operations for cataract were undertaken with successful results in 30 cases, and 5 cases remained under treatment at the end of the year. One case of that rare disease, Rhinoscleroma, was admitted during the year.

A sum of Rs13,542 has been sanctioned by the Council of Regency at Gwalior for the extension and rebuilding of the dispensary in accordance with plans prepared at Goona. When these plans are carried out, the dispensary will be practically entirely new, and will contain 50 beds in four separate buildings.

The Annual Report of the Charkhari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Maitra. Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five out-patients and 187 in-patients were treated during the year. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-one vaccinations were performed, being an increase of 100 on the previous year.

Gwalior Agency.

The report of the medical institutions in this State is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Crofts. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Public Works Department have been unable to complete the three dispensaries at Ambah, Jowrah, and Sabalgarh within the year, but it is expected that they will be opened in June 1889. Alterations and additions have been made to the dispensaries in Lushkar, but the accommodation afforded is still inadequate and unsuitable for the large population of the city. The hospital for women is most popular; but, owing to the want of accommodation for internal patients, admission has at times been refused to applicants. At the women's hospital, 30 major surgical operations were performed during the year. At the Lushkar men's charitable dispensary, 135 major surgical operations were performed, showing a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year.

The medical institutions in Malwa comprise the large charitable hospital at Indore and 17 branch dispensaries. No new dispensaries have been opened in Malwa during the year. The total number of patients treated was 213,537 as compared with 143,346 in the previous year. The branch dispensaries at Mandsaur, Burnagar, Shajapur, Kachrod, and Sonkatch, opened during the last two or three years, are doing excellent work, and are most popular. One thousand and seventy-eight major surgical operations were performed as compared with 745 in the previous year. The Indore Charitable Hospital continues its steady course of progress and usefulness. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine in-patients were treated, giving a daily average of 164.02. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven were treated as out-patients. The number of major surgical operations performed during the

year at this hospital was 705, which included 420 operations on the eye. Sixty-nine operations were undertaken for stone in the bladder, with a successful result in 67 cases. In 65 of these cases, the operation selected was litholapaxy. Thirteen important amputations were performed, with two deaths. The medical school in connection with this hospital continues to prosper. During the year under review, 15 male students attended the school, and 6 female medical students are pursuing their studies with much zeal and have made much progress during the year, and two years hence they will be prepared to undertake practice in the City of Indore and other large towns in Malwa.

APPENDIX A.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDORE STATE.

May it please Your Highness.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the State for the Fusli year 1298, 6th June 1888 to 5th June 1889.

Changes in the Working Staff.

2. There were some important changes in the working staff of the administration.

Lala Baijnath, 1st Judge of the Sudder Court, whose services had been lent to the State by the British Government for a period of two years, rejoined British service after the period was over. Sadasheo Vishwanath Dhurandhar, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., Second Judge of the Sudder Court, was, in consequence, made 1st Judge; and Laxman Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, was brought in as 2nd Judge.

Mr. Govind Rao Vinayak, head of the General Department, Durbar Secretariat, was transferred to the Khasgi as Diwan, Mr. Kesheo Rao Gopal Acharya, Zilla Judge, Indore, taking his place. The Secretary of the Judicial Department of the Durbar was made a Zilla Judge, and the Judicial and Political Departments were amalgamated, Mr. Krishna Rao Vasudeo Mulye being made head of both. Mr. Krishna Rao Gopal Deo, Zilla Magistrate of Mehidpore, was placed at the head of the Police Department.

Mr. R. G. Oak, B.A., L.C.E., was brought in from Sind as head of the Engineering Department. An additional Subha was appointed to the district of Nemawar. Mr. Ravji Janardan Bhide, B.A., was brought from Poona as head of the Educational Department; Babu Chuni Lal Dass, B.M., from Bengal, as head of the Medical Department; and Mr. Dhondo Apparao Putwardhan, L.M. & S., from the Southern Maratha Country, as Inspecting Surgeon. There were some other changes which need not be here enumerated.

Rainfall and Crops

3. This was a year of scanty rainfall. The normal fall in Malwa is 36 inches; the fall last year was more than 42 inches, while the fall in the year under report was only 23 inches. In some mahals, such as Khudel in the Indore Zilla and Chikhulda in the Nimar Zilla, the fall was less than 10 inches. There was sufficient rain till about the end of September; but the regular showers of October and the casual ones of November and December failed. The consequence was that, while the kharif harvest was good, and the outturn of makhi and joari, the staple foods of the poor, in most places satisfactory, the rabbi crops, wheat, and opium, which depend to a considerable degree upon later showers, suffered.

Scarcity of Water.

4. Want of food was not felt to any serious extent, but it was otherwise with drinking-water, an unfailing supply of which is only secured by the later rains. Scarcity began to be felt throughout the territories from the early part of March,—a very unusual phenomenon. Your Highness made earnest efforts to adopt measures of alleviation. Orders were given throughout the territories to clean out and deepen wells and to sink springs in the beds of rivers and nalas. A sum of ₹43,000 was placed at the disposal of the Subhas for this purpose, as shown below:—

	₹
Indore Zilla	12,000
Rampoora Zilla	12,000
Nimar Zilla	12,000
Mehidpore	7,000

What could be done was done.

5. The scarcity of water felt in the city induced Your Highness to sanction a permanent increase to its water-supply. It will be noticed hereafter in treating of the Public Works Department.

Prices of food-grains.

6. The nature of the harvests may to some extent be gleaned from the fact that kharif grain, jowari, was cheaper than last year, while the rabbi grain, wheat, was dearer. Jowari did not rise above ₹14 a mani in the year under report. In the last year it had gone as high as ₹16-12. Wheat, on the other hand, did not fall in the year under report below

R17-8, while in the last year it had gone down to R16-12. The prices given in the statement appended are those which ruled in the Indore market. Prices in the districts may generally be taken at two rupees less.

7. Statement showing the prices of food-grains per mani, current in the City of Indore, during the year 1298 Fusli, follows:—

No.	Months.	WHEAT, FINE QUALITY.		WHEAT, ORDINARY.			GRAM.		JOWARI.		RICE, SMALL GRAIN.		RICE, ORDINARY.		
		Best.	Middling.	Highest.	Middling.	Lowest.	Highest.	Middling.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Middling.	Lowest.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	June 1888	17 14	6 17 9	6 16 13	6 16 7	3 15 12	0 14 8	0 14 4	0	...	...	...	32 0 30	0 28 24	20
2	July "	18 0	0 17 10	0 17 2	0 16 12	0 16 4	0 14 8	0 14 4	0	...	...	...	32 0 30	0 28 24	20
3	August "	17 12	0 17 4	0 16 12	0 16 4	0 16 0	0 14 10	0	...	...	...	...	32 0 30	0 28 24	20
4	September "	18 7	0 18 0	0 17 6	0 17 0	0	...	15 8	0 15 2	6	...	...	32 0 30	0 28 24	20
5	October "	20 4	0 19 8	0 18 14	0 18 8	0	...	17 0	0 16 12	0	...	...	32 0 30	0 28 24	20
6	November "	18 12	0 18 3	0 17 9	0 16 15	3 16 4	0 15 8	0 15 2	3 14 4	0 13 8	0 34 0 33	0 30 26	22		
7	December "	18 12	0 18 3	0 17 9	0 16 15	3 16 4	0 15 8	0 15 2	3 14 4	0 13 8	0 34 0 33	0 30 26	22		
8	January 1889	18 14	6 18 9	0 17 15	0 17 9	0 17 2	0 15 5	3 15 1	6 12 14	0 12 9	0 34 0 33	0 30 26	22		
9	February "	18 14	6 18 8	0 17 14	0 17 10	6 17 2	6 13 12	9 13 9	0 12 4	0 12 0	0 34 0 33	0 30 26	22		
10	March "	18 4	0 17 12	0 17 4	0 16 12	0 16 8	0 14 0	0 13 12	0 12 6	6 12 1	0 34 0 33	0 30 26	22		
11	April "	17 9	0 17 4	0 16 9	0 16 2	0	...	14 12	0 14 8	0 12 4	0 11 14	0 34 0 33	0 29 25	21	
12	May "	17 12	0 17 4	0 16 12	0 16 4	0 15 12	6 15 2	0 14 12	0 12 4	0 11 14	0 33 8 31	8 28 24	21		

8. Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains, alshi, cotton and opium, in 1297 Fusli and 1298 Fusli, in the districts of Indore, Nemawar, and Rampoor.

No.	Name of articles.	Indore.		Nemawar.		Rampoor.	
		1297.	1298.	1297.	1298.	1297.	1298.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Jowari per mani	16 12 0	13 0 0	28 0 0	21 0 0	14 2 0	12 0 6
2	Bajri "	17 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	14 9 0	16 11 0
3	Wheat "	17 8 0	16 8 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	16 11 0	15 7 6
4	Gram "	14 4 0	14 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	14 9 0	12 12 0
5	Alshi "	20 8 0	22 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	14 9 0	15 7 6
6	Cotton, maund	...	...	3 4 0	3 9 7	3 14 3	4 11 6
7	Opium, dhari	32 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0

Public tranquillity.

9. The abnormal nature of the season does not seem to have led to any abnormal increase in crime. The Bheel population in the most affected parts of the country would, it was at one time apprehended, move in quest of food and water in large numbers from place to place. One or two small movements of this sort were reported from Petlawad and Chikhulda. Orders were issued to provide food and water to the destitute in these mahals, and nothing further was heard. A provision of R3,000 was made for this purpose.

Tantia Bheel.

10. In parts of Nimar tranquillity continues to be disturbed by Tantia Bheel and his comrades. The Durbar has been making strenuous efforts in conjunction with the authorities of British Nimar to effect their capture. The principal of these dacoits are Tantia himself and Boudrya. Up to last year they were supposed to move together. It has now been ascertained that they move separately, with distinct gangs. It has also been ascertained that under Tantia's name, several Bheels from Khandesh have also raided in Nimar. During a portion of the previous year, Resaldar-Major Isri Prashad, C.I.E., was in Nimar with parties of joint British and Holkar forces trying to apprehend these dacoits. About October 1887, this officer and the British party with him were withdrawn by the orders of the then Agent to the Governor General for Central India. The Durbar party, consisting of 80 men from the Regular Infantry and 25 sowars from the Regular Cavalry, under Subadar-Major Mahomed Ashrooff (since made Lieutenant), remained in the district. This force still remains there to assist the local police. Arrangements made by this officer have been detailed in my communication to the Agent to the Governor General dated 18th August 1888. During the first half of the year under report, Tantia and Boudrya were absent from our borders and the borders of Khundwa, British

Nimar. Tantia had then fled to the mountainous country between Hoshangabad and Betul. Up to January last, no dacoities were heard of in Nimar, whilst there were a number of them towards Hoshangabad and Betul. Tantia made his appearance again on our border in January last. Since then he has committed, or he has been credited with committing, no less than seven dacoities in our part of Nimar, and 14 in the British part of Nimar, under Khundwa. Two of these dacoities committed in our territory, one at Surwa and the other at Kothada, have been traced. Part of the property lost in them has been recovered, and some of the culprits punished.

11. Neither the Durbar nor the Nimar authorities have slackened in their joint efforts. Some important captures have been effected.

12. The sympathy of certain Bheel naiks has been enlisted to secure the end in view. It remains to be seen how far they will exert against one who is of them. Resaldar-Major Isri Prashad, C.I.E., has again been recently sent out to follow in Tantia's track.

Riots at Burwai.

13. An unforeseen occurrence also disturbed public tranquillity in Nimar in the month of September last. It happened at Burwai. It was, however, the result of religious fanaticism suddenly aroused. The Hindu festival of Dole-gyarus and the Mahomedan festival of the Mohorum came together. Some time previous to the days of the festivals, the Mahomedans urged that the Hindus going in procession with their idols should not sound the conch when they came opposite a Taboot. The Amin ordered the Hindus to observe this; but a conch was sounded opposite one Taboot. Some armed Mahomedans and some policemen, headed by two police officers, whose duty it was to maintain order, rushed upon the Hindu processionists, who were all unarmed. Three Hindus were killed on the spot with swords, and 25 wounded. Not having foreseen the disturbance, the Amin had but few men with him to maintain order. This occurred on 16th September 1888. As soon as a telegram of the disturbance was received, Your Highness ordered at once a company of Regular Infantry to proceed to Burwai. The Subha of Nimar also appeared immediately on the scene. The 18th of September was the day of the "Taboot procession." Some of the Rajput inhabitants and other Hindus, it was feared, would open the quarrel again on that day. But the Subha and the force maintained order. The rioters of the 16th were immediately apprehended and tried; six of them were sentenced to be hanged, two being policemen. This was an austere but a necessary example.

14. There was the usual number of ordinary dacoities. It is to be regretted that the police is not sufficiently active in the pursuit of dacoits. But I am afraid this is not peculiar to Indore. Now that a change for the better has been made in the appointment of the head of the police in Indore, I hope to see some improvement in the habits and discipline of the force.

Police.

15. The police force numbers 4,330, and it cost the State Rs5,12,407. Your Highness has been good enough to order a memorandum to be submitted on the re-organization of the force, and I hope to do so before long.

Moghia Operations.

16. From the last two years, an important step has been taken at the initiation of the Government of India which will, if it succeeds, contribute, to some extent, to reduce ordinary crime. The Moghia tribe, a community of thieves, has been taken in hand.

17. The object at present aimed at is first to keep an eye upon their wanderings by keeping registers, and secondly, to wean them from their thieving propensities by giving them lands, tukavi, and other facilities for agriculture. A colony of these Moghias was started at Suaj-pura near Tarana. A sufficiently large piece of uncultivated land has been given them in separate allotments; wells have been sunk and huts built for them. About the end of the last year, 10 Moghias with their families came down to settle. Nine more families have come in at the end of this year. Some Moghias have been given lands in other villages also.

18. A special officer has been appointed to look after them. The Superintendent of Moghias speaks well of the efforts of the Durbar.

Revenue and Finance.

19. From the peculiar character of the rainy season, there was some anxiety felt about the collections of the land tax. But the ryots have paid as usual, slightly better. I am bound to say that Your Highness has put them into good humour. I refer to the gracious declarations by which Your Highness abolished two important but vexatious cesses, which had been imposed upon the cultivators in the years 1878 and 1879—the Kurja-Chukoti and the Hal-falla. The Kurja Chukoti was assessed at Rs2,34,986 and the Hal-falla at Rs1,89,272. There was

thus a total remission granted in one year of Rs. 24,258. Any Maharajah might be proud of measures like these.

20. The Kurja-Chukoti cess was imposed with the ostensible purpose of relieving the indebtedness of the ryots by paying off their sowkars from the treasury, and recouping the treasury by additional taxes on land. The debts of some of the ryots were compromised and paid; but 21 per cent. was added to the assessments of their holdings. Ryots whose debts were not compromised got also added to their assessments amounts at the rate of six pies for every rupee.

21. The effect of the Kurja-Chukoti operation, as explained elsewhere, was unfortunate all round. The treasury issued large amounts to the sowkars, but the sowkars only received fractions of their dues. The sowkars thought, and with reason, that the sirkar now intended to stand in their place with the ryots. They refrained from making advances, and the ryots could not obviously obtain them from the sowkars. They had also a heavy additional cess to bear.

22. The Hal-falla cess was imposed to raise a special fund to enable the sirkar to nominate putwaris (village accountants) and chowkidars (village watchmen) to every village. The old system of payment in land and grain to such village servants as existed was abolished. As usual in such cases, the old system was swept away. The new system never came fully into force. Only the cess got imposed.

23. I may here observe that the old system of payment, condemned here, and condemned also in some other places, finds favour now in the eyes of those who have studied the subject of village service.

24. Perhaps in no other part of contiguous India has village organization suffered so much as in Malwa. It is best preserved in the Deccan. It exists in a modified form in Gujrat. It has well-nigh disappeared in Malwa. But conditions in Malwa were not unfavourable to its re-introduction. Abundant waste lands exist in every village, which might be allotted to village servants. The treasury will only have to bear a small portion of their emoluments. A class of men will then spring up bound to the soil and alive to the interests of their circumscribed localities. It is in the interest of both the Revenue and the Police Departments, that this class should be brought into existence. It only partially exists now and is wholly mercenary. I have recorded my views on this subject elsewhere for Your Highness' consideration. The village is the basis of all our revenue and police arrangements, and the subject of village service, therefore, needs immediate treatment.

25. The revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 61,06,950, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 50,21,196, having a surplus of Rs. 10,85,754. The land tax collections alone amounted to Rs. 39,57,950 against Rs. 33,58,800 last year. I have not attempted a detailed comparison of other figures for reasons given below.

26. I have deviated this year from the way heretofore pursued in preparing the revenue statements, for the way seemed misleading. The following remarks will show that the deviation was necessary.

27. With us the year begins on the 6th June and ends on the 5th of June following.

28. The revenue demand for the year, collected in three instalments, is never wholly collected during the year, that is, within the 12 months between the dates given above. Part of the demand, a large portion of the third instalment, which the opium crop chiefly pays, is always collected after the end of the year, after the opium crop has been manufactured and has found market. It is mostly collected from 6th June to 5th November of the next year. The collections during any one year, therefore, are partly on account of the demands of the previous year or years, and partly on account of the year itself, part of the demand of the year being collected in the subsequent year.

29. Now, heretofore, in preparing revenue statistics for the annual report of any one year, the collections on account of the previous year, made during the year under report, were always deducted from the actual collections during the year; and the collections on account of the year under report, made during the subsequent year, so far as known up to the time of the report, were always added to the actual collections. Necessarily, the collections on account of the year under report in the subsequent year, after the preparation of the report, could neither appear in the report of the year, nor in that of the next year. To illustrate by figures.

In the report for 1297 (1887-88), from the amount of land tax actually collected in 1887-88, Rs. 31,94,450, the collections made on account of 1886-87, Rs. 6,35,700, were deducted.

To the balance left Rs. 25,63,750 were added, the collections on account of 1887-88, made in 1888-89, up to the time of the report. The amount was Rs. 7,95,033; further collections, after the submission of the report on account of 1887-88, were made in 1888-89. These amounted to Rs. 12,619. But these could not be shown in the report for 1887-88, for the report was sub-

mitted. Neither could they be shown in the report for 1888-89, if the previous practice of making up figures were continued, for, from the actual collections in 1888-89 would be deducted, not only 8 lakhs, entered in the report for 1887-88, but the 8 lakhs and the 3 lakhs subsequently collected, the whole 11 lakhs, the collections made in that year on account of 1887-88.

30. These errors of omission have gone on from year to year. The deviation taken was, therefore, necessary. The revenue statements now appended show both collections and disbursements classified into "for previous years" and "for the year."

31. Certain villages in the Mahal of Burwai (Nimar), which were waste when the mahal came into our possession in the territorial exchanges for 1868, were given by His Highness the late Maharaja in izara on very favourable terms. These villages have now been populated, and the term of the izara expires next year. The villages, therefore, are being surveyed this year, the new settlement will have to be made next year, still with great moderation, and it will have to be fixed for a long term of years, say 20 : 36 such villages have been surveyed this year.

32. *Statement showing the Revenue Demands of the year and collections during the Fusli year 1298.*

No.	Items.	Demands for the Fusli year 1298.	COLLECTIONS DURING THE FUSLI YEAR 1298.			Balance from the demand for 1298.
			From the balance of the previous years.	From the demand of 1298.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	
		R	R	R	R	R
1	Land Revenue	44,29,300	11,25,150	28,32,800	39,57,950	15,96,500
2	Sayar	5,28,700	1,59,300	3,62,200	5,21,500	1,66,500
3	Abkari	1,77,100	...	1,53,000	1,53,000(a)	24,100
4	Tankas	1,58,000	90,800	65,500	1,56,300(b)	92,500
5	Fines, &c.	49,400	700	49,400	50,100	...
6	Post Office	7,900	...	7,900	7,900	...
7	Interest	6,00,500	1,19,900	3,75,500	4,95,400(c)	2,25,000
8	Mint	5,100	...	5,100	5,100	...
9	Stamps	74,600	...	74,600	74,600	...
10	Salt duties	61,900	...	61,900	61,900	...
11	Presents	16,800	...	16,800	16,800	...
12	Opium	1,75,400	99,400	1,72,500	2,71,900	2,900
13	Miscellaneous	1,92,500	1,42,000	1,92,500	3,34,500	...
	TOTAL	64,77,200	17,37,250	43,69,700	61,06,950	21,07,500

(a) Mainly to be received from the Residency on account of the joint farms of the Mhow and Indore Circles.

(b) Tributes from Narsinggad, Deolyapratapgad and Keshori Patan not received during the year.

(c) Railway interest for the second instalment of the year not received during the year.

33. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred during Fusli 1298.*

No.	Item.	Expenditure for previous year incurred in this year.		Expenditure for 1298.		TOTAL.	
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Palace	61,986	5 0	6,10,685	15 6	6,72,672	4 6
2	Civil Establishments	65,545	9 6	8,08,690	6 0	8,74,235	15 6
3	Courts	8,800	7 0	45,721	6 0	54,521	13 0
4	Army and Police	5,99,830	10 6	16,01,801	11 0	22,01,632	5 6
5	Public Works Department . . . . .	.....		4,73,248	5 6	4,73,248	5 6
6	Religious Establishments . . . . .	.....		49,510	9 9	49,510	9 9
7	Charity . . . . .	.....		47,986	1 3	47,986	1 3
8	Contingent to British Government	1,19,076	0 0	1,19,076	0 0	2,38,152	0 0
9	Mint . . . . .	.....		983	12 0	983	12 0
10	Opium . . . . .	.....		3,108	2 6	3,108	2 6
11	Jails	6,064	7 6	29,384	6 6	35,448	14 0
12	Survey Department	1,709	15 9	16,374	7 6	18,084	7 3
13	Postal Department	1,499	0 3	13,064	11 3	14,563	11 6
14	Educational Department	7,864	3 3	39,447	2 6	47,311	5 9
15	Medical Department	5,652	1 9	32,749	2 9	38,401	4 6
16	Remissions . . . . .	.....		56,149	0 6	56,149	0 6
17	Interest . . . . .	.....		86,215	12 6	86,215	12 6
18	Pensions	46,054	15 3	45,110	13 0	91,165	12 3
19	Foundling Asylum . . . . .	.....		1,323	5 6	1,323	5 6
20	Irrigations . . . . .	.....		8,844	0 0	8,844	0 0
21	Liquidation of peasants' debts	595	0 0	.....		595	0 0
22	Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....		7,042	12 0	7,042	12 0
	TOTAL	9,24,678	11 9	40,96,517	15 6	50,21,196	11 3

In a

b. 3

Salt.

34. The export duty on salt, the revenue from which was only a few hundred rupees, was abolished as being really of the nature of transit duty.

Opium Smuggling.

35. In regard to opium revenue, numerous cases of smuggling out opium occur. In most of these, the Sircar Opium revenue proper, and in almost all, the Dhurwari or Sayar revenue, is evaded. In addition, crops of complaints from outside arise, and sometimes very unsystematic action has in consequence been taken. To avoid these losses and inconveniences, by Your Highness' orders, *thekas* or contracts for the retail sale of opium have been given, and all cases of smuggling into our territory and into British territory, if successfully traced to Indore, made punishable as frauds.

Forest Department.

36. A small Forest Department was first formed in 1875. Before that time forests were managed by the officers of the Land Revenue Department.

37. In 1875, the revenue from this source was about ₹20,000 a year. It has since steadily increased. In the year under report it was ₹51,974 against ₹40,535 last year.

38. Timber was given free of duties to agriculturists, on which duties if collected would have amounted to ₹7,338.

Judicial Department, Criminal Justice.

39. The total number of criminal cases on the files of the Courts during the year was 10,203 against 11,790 last year. Of these 9,713 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 490 cases, the percentage of disposals being 96.

40. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 17,686. Of these 16,804 or 95 per cent. were tried, and 882 or 5 per cent. remained to be tried.

41. Of the number of persons tried, 5,067 or 30 per cent. were convicted, and 11,737 or 70 per cent. were acquitted; 595 persons were committed to the sessions.

42. Eight persons were sentenced to be hanged, four were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the remainder to various other terms of imprisonment or other punishments.

43. The total number of criminal appeals on the files of the Courts was 306, of which 259 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47. The ratio of appeals to original cases was 3 per cent., and the ratio of disposals to the number of appeals was 85 per cent.

44. There were nine cases sent up for confirmation, of which eight were disposed of.

45. Of the heinous class of offences, 25 were cases of murder, 63 of grievous hurt, 17 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 17 of causing miscarriage, 34 of kidnapping, 14 of rape, 99 of robbery, 233 of house-breaking, 11 of forgery, 1,891 of hurt, and 2,155 of theft. The other classifications need not be enumerated here.

46. Further information will be found in the statements given below.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement No. I.

47. Sessions work done by the Sudder Court during the Fusli year 1298 :—

Name of the Court.	BROUGHT OVER FROM THE SESSIONS COURT.		DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE.
	Brought over from the Sessions Court	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sudder Court	26	26	15	11	26	...

Statement No. II.

48. The nature of the punishments awarded to the persons convicted in the sessions by the Sudder Court in the Fusli year 1298 :—

Name of the Court.	CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS.					Acquitted.	TOTAL.
	Rigorous imprisonment.	Fine only.	Rigorous imprisonment and fine.	Fine and whipping.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sudder Court	4	3	15	1	23	26	43

Statement No. III.

49. Criminal work done by the Sudder Court as an Appellate and Revising Court in Fusli 1298 :—

Nature of Work.	CASES FILED.			CASES DISPOSED OF.					No. OF ACCUSED.		HOW ACCUSED DEALT WITH.											
	Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.	Balance.	Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Total.	Acquitted.	Sentenced.								
														Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good conduct.	Total.	Balance.
Appeals	6	29	35	20	7	3	...	30	5	8												
Confirmation cases	...	9	9	7	...	1	...	8	1		151	159	71	8	4	38	1	2	16	8	148	11
Miscellaneous	1	10	11	5	4	2	...	11	...													
Second appeals		24	24	15	5	3	...	23	1													
TOTAL	7	72	79	47	16	9	...	72	7	8	151	159	71	8	4	38	1	2	16	8	148	11

Statement No. IV.

50. Criminal appeals disposed of by the other Criminal Appellate Courts in the State in Fusli 1298 :—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of 1297.	Received in 1298.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Balance	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Judge, Zilla Indore	...	136	136	57	13	43	1	144	22	
	City Magistrate, do.	5	23	28	16	2	4	4	26	2	
	Pargana Indore	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Do. Mehidpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zilla Nemawar	1	9	10	1	1	...	...	2	8	
	TOTAL	6	169	175	74	16	47	5	142	33	
	Judge, Zilla Newad	2	27	29	9	11	8	...	28	1	
	Soobha, do.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Naib Soobha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shukar Bijagad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2	29	31	9	11	8	...	28	3	
	Judge, Rampura and Soobha	9	21	30	9	4	6	6	25	5	
	GRAND TOTAL	17	219	236	92	3	61	11	195	41	

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Statement No. V.

51. Criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fusi 1298 and the number of persons convicted and acquitted :—

Name of the Court.	Number of officers	RECEIVED FOR DECISION.						DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.				
		BALANCE OF 1297.		RECEIVED IN 1298.		TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COURTS.		TOTAL.		SENTENCED.		ACQUITTED.			TOTAL.		BALANCE.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Zilla.	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Judge, Zilla Indore	2	7	8	73	151	...	...	80	159	26	39	39	86	65	125	15	34	
Soobha do.	1	6	9	38	73	...	...	47	86	7	7	36	65	43	72	4	11	
City Magistrate, do.	1	113	192	1,131	2,158	825	1,638	2,069	3,988	354	523	1,606	3,232	1,900	3,755	109	233	
Mukhtyar Mulk Fouz	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Alampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pethayad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Seondarsi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Hasulpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Betam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Indore	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tarana	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mehidpore	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Samore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Depulpore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kathua	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zilla Nimnawar	11	75	205	1,228	2,151	133	319	1,436	2,675	35	681	910	1,829	1,331	2,510	102	165	
TOTAL	49	277	543	4,865	8,576	969	1,998	6,111	11,117	1,857	2,779	3,949	7,749	5,806	10,528	305	569	
Judge, Zilla Nimar.	1	1	8	54	113	1	2	56	123	32	75	24	48	56	123	...	...
Soobha do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Dharuam	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Burwai	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Chikhalda	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sirkar Bijagad	17	73	143	1,949	2,183	7	8	1,429	2,334	414	557	1,003	1,757	1,417	2,314	12	20	
TOTAL	35	87	180	2,041	3,310	83	125	2,211	3,615	690	978	1,490	2,565	2,180	3,543	31	72	
Judge, Zilla Rampura	1	7	25	65	138	...	...	72	163	53	100	18	62	71	162	1	1	
Soobha do.	1	4	9	26	38	...	...	39	73	15	31	22	42	37	63	2	3	
Pargana Jirapore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rampura	3	81	103	401	513	...	...	485	973	182	214	105	178	166	258	8	15	
" Bharpura	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Garoto	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Manasa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sencol	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Chandwasa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nandwai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Narayangad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	62	266	1,014	2,484	79	161	1,855	2,911	894	1,287	897	1,403	1,701	2,690	154	221	
GRAND TOTAL	109	526	939	8,520	14,370	1,131	2,284	10,177	17,643	3,441	5,044	6,246	11,717	9,637	16,761	490	882	

CIVIL JUSTICE.

52. The number of original civil suits on the files of the Courts, the Small Cause Court excluded, was 7,091, of the estimated value of Rs6,44,690; of these 5,580 were filed during the year, 5,452 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,639 suits. Of the suits on the files, 77 per cent. were decided.

53. The file of the Small Cause Court had 2,318 suits of the estimated value of Rs19,184 : of these 2,042 were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 276 suits. Of the suits on the file, 88 per cent were decided.

54. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Courts was 651 ; 44 of these were disposed of, leaving a balance of 210. The ratio of appeals to original cases was nearly 7 per cent., and the ratio of disposals to appeals made 6½ per cent.

55. There were 36 special appeals, out of which 28 were decided, leaving a balance of 8.

56. The number of decrees filed for execution, together with the balance of the previous year, was 6,047 : of these 4,097 were finally disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,950 decrees. The percentage of disposals was 67·7.

57. Further information will be found in the statements appended.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement No. I.

58. Work done in the Sudder Court :—

Nature of Work.	Balance at the end of the year 1897.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR.		Total.	DISPOSED OF.							Balance.
		By the Sudder Court.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Decrees modified.	Decrees reversed.	Decrees remanded.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Original civil suits	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Regular appeals	13	108	...	121	...	8	47	6	17	8	86	35
Special appeals	4	32	...	36	...	4	16	1	5	2	28	8
Small Cause Court reference.	...	111	9	120	...	12	49	13	8	22	104	16
Miscellaneous	7	91	...	98	...	11	39	4	12	4	70	23
TOTAL	25	344	9	378	...	35	151	24	42	36	288	90

Statement No. II.

59. Original cases disposed of in the respective Zilla Courts and Mahal Courts:—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDORE AND NIMAWAR.	Zilla Judge, Indore	50	60	110	56	54	
	Adalat, City Indore	232	662	894	594	300	
	Small Cause Court	254	2,064	2,318	2,042	276	
	Pargana Alampore	3	3	6	4	2	
	Do. Indore	29	341	370	329	41	
	Do. Saver	4	173	177	166	11	
	Do. Petlawad	11	196	207	183	24	
	Do. Kaitha	11	34	45	38	7	
	Do. Sondarsi . . . .	...	6	6	5	1	
	Do. Betma	19	55	74	66	8	
	Do. Hasulpore	5	66	71	68	3	
	Do. Depalpore	19	178	197	131	66	
	Do. Tarima	46	108	154	112	42	
	Do. Mehidpore	97	524	621	537	84	
	Nimawar zilla	190	514	704	616	88	
	TOTAL	970	4,984	5,954	4,947	1,007	
RAMPURA.	Judge, Zilla Rampura	10	11	21	15	6	
	Pargana Rampura	220	187	407	168	239	
	Do. Manasa	16	91	107	90	17	
	Do. Narayangad	10	87	97	91	6	
	Do. Chundwasa	37	44	81	67	14	
	Do. Garote	38	102	140	85	55	
	Do. Bhanpura	29	197	226	165	61	
	Do. Sonel	42	83	125	108	17	
	Do. Jirapur	8	42	50	35	15	
	Do. Nandwai	2	9	11	10	1	
	TOTAL	412	853	1,265	834	431	
NEMAD	Judge, Zilla Nemad	31	92	123	107	16	
	Pargana Khargouse	274	1,269	1,543	1,203	340	
	Do. Burwai	24	278	302	236	66	
	Do. Dhargaon	50	117	167	118	49	
	Do. Chikhaldia	3	49	52	49	3	
	TOTAL	382	1,805	2,187	1,713	474	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,764	7,642	9,406	7,494	1,912	

Statement No. III.

60. The nature and valuation of original suits instituted in the Courts of the State, the Small Cause Court excepted:—

	Nature of cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs10.	Above Rs10 and below Rs20.	Above Rs20 and below Rs50.	Above Rs50 and below Rs200.	Above Rs200 and below Rs1,000.	Below Rs1,000.	Below Rs5,000.	Below Rs10,000.	Above Rs10,000.	Total number of suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Movable Property.	On written documents	166	330	542	502	537	97	7	2	3	...	2,186
	On oral promise	239	233	233	194	136	26	3	1	3	...	1,068
	On account stated	237	263	396	309	542	143	16	11	21	6	1,944
	On mortgage bonds	3	2	7	8	15	12	...	...	3	1	51
For Immoveable Property.	On sale deeds . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Easements, &c. . . .	4	10	90	21	17	9	...	...	...	1	152
	Against invasion of rights attached to land.	...	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	10
	For partition	2	...	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	17
	On other claims	12	20	21	15	23	4	2	...	2	1	100
	TOTAL	663	860	1,293	1,051	1,280	301	28	14	32	9	5,531

Statement No. IV.

61. The manner in which original suits were disposed of in Fusli 1298—

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.				SUITS HOW DISPOSED OF.								
	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for default of plaintiff.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission of the defendant.	Decided <i>ex-parte</i> .	Decreed wholly or partially for the plaintiff.	Decreed wholly or partially for the defendant.	Total.	Balance.
Zilla Indore and Nimawar, including Indore Adalat.	716	2,884	36	3,636	27	389	412	590	282	1,040	165	2,905	731
Small Cause Court	254	2,064	...	2,318	1	577	218	193	159	790	104	2,042	276
Rampura Zilla	412	842	11	1,265	1	90	180	192	70	264	37	834	431
Nemad Zilla	382	1,802	3	2,187	38	83	346	411	188	562	85	1,713	474
TOTAL	1,764	7,592	50	9,406	67	1,139	1,156	1,386	699	2,656	391	7,494	1,912

Statement No. V.

62. Regular appeals disposed of by the District Courts during the Fusli year 1298 :—

NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1297.	FILED.		Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	DISPOSED OF.					Total disposed of.	BALANCE.							Total.
		In Fusli 1293.	Transferred from other Courts.			Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		Below 2 months.	Below 3 months.	Below 4 months.	Below 5 months.	Below 6 months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Zila Judges, Indore and Nimawar	27	86	...	113	...	18	24	5	22	9	78	...	18	...	...	12	3	2	35
Do. Rampura	18	67	...	95	...	11	14	8	8	..	41	...	23	...	...	8	4	10	44
Do. Nemad	29	85	...	114	...	12	22	1	18	9	62	...	2	...	...	41	7	2	52
TOTAL	74	239	...	312	...	41	60	14	49	18	181	...	42	...	...	61	14	14	131

Statement No. VI.

63. The nature and valuation of suits instituted in the Indore Small Cause Court in Fusli 1298 :—

Nature of cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs.	Below Rs,000.	Below Rs,000.	Below Rs,000.	Above Rs,000.	Total No. of Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
For recovery of debts :—												
On documents	37	68	90	132	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
On oral promise	100	70	105	92	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	379
On account stated	228	296	351	381	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
Easement, &c. . . . .	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
TOTAL	365	434	627	605	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,064

Statement No. VII.

64. Showing the working of the Insolvency Rules :—

Name of Zilla.	Balance.	Admitted during the Fusli.	Total.	Not granted.	Admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Rules.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indore and Nimawar	43	34	77	9	12	56	
Nemad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	43	34	77	9	12	56	

Statement No. VIII.

65. Decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fusli year 1298.

Zilla.	NAME OF THE COURT.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.				NUMBER OF DECREES EXECUTED.								Balance.	REMARKS.
		Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off the file.	Otherwise executed.	Total.		
INDORE & NIMAWAR.	Hakkrasi Court—														
	Indore	507	1,951	9	2,467	500	100	308	28	12	744	334	2,026	441	
	Pargana Alampur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Indore	41	88	13	142	19	15	31	9	...	23	9	106	36	
	" Saver	4	61	...	65	9	7	15	...	...	13	8	52	13	
	" Petlawad	15	130	...	145	19	11	17	21	...	4	46	118	27	
	" Kaitha	7	12	...	19	...	8	1	3	1	2	2	17	2	
	" Sondarsi . . . . .	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
	" Betwa	21	12	...	33	12	...	3	...	...	2	...	17	16	
	" Hasalpor	12	21	...	33	12	5	2	...	...	3	1	23	10	
	" Depalpor	15	47	...	62	10	...	12	4	...	...	...	26	36	
	" Tarana	89	61	...	150	11	19	16	...	1	10	32	89	61	
	" Mehidpor	225	331	3	559	222	29	47	12	1	13	26	350	209	
	TOTAL	936	2,716	25	3,677	814	194	452	77	15	814	459	2,825	852	
RAMPURA.	Nimawar zilla	201	197	1	399	28	61	37	9	1	20	6	162	237	
	Judge Rampura	144	90	...	234	40	7	3	1	...	6	41	98	136	
	Pargana Rampura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Manasa	21	27	2	50	6	15	2	...	...	17	2	42	8	
	" Narayan-gad	21	26	...	47	10	8	12	2	...	3	4	39	8	
	" Chand-warsa	34	13	...	47	2	12	4	1	...	11	1	31	16	
	" Bhan-pura	11	74	1	86	17	8	...	...	...	12	7	44	42	
	" Garote	74	24	1	99	3	20	4	...	...	5	...	32	67	
	" Sonel	13	12	...	25	6	2	3	1	...	2	1	15	10	
	" Jirapur	12	14	...	26	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	9	17	
	" Nandwai	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	
	TOTAL	333	281	4	618	87	73	28	10	...	58	56	312	306	
NEMAD.	Judge, Nemad	45	66	...	111	13	14	9	2	...	10	2	50	61	
	Pargana Khar-gone	322	525	31	878	167	196	71	12	...	96	1	543	335	
	Sirkar Bijagad	66	191	...	257	57	48	20	4	...	17	3	149	108	
	Pargana Burwai	62	8	...	70	7	24	4	...	...	...	...	35	35	
	" Dhar-gaon	18	19	...	37	3	7	4	1	...	6	...	21	16	
	" Chikhal-da . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	513	809	31	1,353	247	289	108	19	...	129	6	798	555	
GRAND TOTAL		1,983	4,003	61	6,047	1,176	617	625	115	16	1,021	527	4,097	1,950	

Jails.

66. There are three principal jails for which alone statistics are usually given. These are the Indore Jail, the Rampura Jail, and the Mundleser Jail.

67. On the 6th of June 1888 there were in these jails 442 convicted prisoners, of whom 408 were males and 34 females. During the year under report 782 prisoners were admitted, of whom 725 were males and 57 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 12,241, of whom 1,133 were males and 91 females. The figures for the last year were 1,023 males and 98 females. The daily average was as follows :—

Indore Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260
Rampura Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
Mundleser Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132

Of the 1,224 prisoners, 2 escaped, 12 died, 672 were duly discharged, and 10 hanged, against 1 last year. The number of prisoners in the jails at the close of the year was 514, of whom 35 were females.

68. The daily average of sick prisoners was as follows :—

Indore Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.7
Rampura Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Mundleser Jail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23

The death-rate at Indore Jail was .42; at Rampura Jail 3.8, and at Mundleser Jail 1.36.

69. There were in these jails 92 male and 10 female under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year. The admissions during the year were 583 males and 73 females; the total was thus 758. Of the 758 prisoners, 385 were duly discharged, 289 were convicted and sent to jail, 4 escaped, 1 died, and 21 were transferred to other jails. At the close of the year there remained 58 under-trial prisoners, of whom 7 were females.

Stamps and Registration.

70. The amount realized from the sale of stamps during the year was R74,608 against R72,930 last year. The cost of the Department was R5,208 against R4,733 last year.

71. Five hundred and eighty-seven documents were received for registration, and the fees amounted to R6,822-5-3.

Public Works Department.

72. The Public Works Department was this year re-organized. Ramchandra Govind Oak, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., a gentleman of experience and culture, was placed at its head. Separate engineers were appointed to the districts of Nimar and Rampura. Mr. Ramchandra Ballal Mulye, L.C.E., to the district of Nimar, and Mr. Vithalrao Vishnu Chitle, L.C.E., to the district of Rampura. The palace works in the city continue to be with Mr. Gopal Rao, the Naib Engineer, who, though without academical training, has established a local reputation as an architect.

73. The expenditure of this Department during the year under report amounted to R4,60,624 against R3,35,161 last year.

74. The expenditure will be much larger next year, as Your Highness has now sanctioned important works of public utility. They are as follows :—

- (a) Metalled road from the station of Panth Pimpia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bhanpura, a distance of 67 miles; estimated cost R3,99,464.
- (b) Metalled road from the station of Sanawad on the Holkar State Railway to Khurgone in the Nimar Division, a distance of 30 miles, sanctioned in February last year; estimated cost R1,18,480-1-6.
- (c) Strengthening the embankments of the Shирpore Tank by additional earthwork and new pitching; estimated cost R88,008.
- (d) Increasing the water-supply of the city by means of an aqueduct from the Shирpore Tank; estimated cost R92,920.
- (e) Additional accommodation to the Indore Madrassa; estimated cost R28,910.
- (f) A new strong ward in the jail at Indore; estimated cost R22,226.

75. The earthwork of the Panth Pimpia-Bhanpura road has been completed to a distance of 40 miles, the value of the earthwork being R40,000.

76. On the Khurgone-Sanawad road, the whole earthwork has been completed at an expense of R25,000. Some culverts and drains have also been completed at a cost of R15,000. This work was commenced on 12th April 1888.

77. This line of road has to pass through British Nimar in two places, a total length of 12 miles. It would be in the interest of general traffic of all the country round about Sanawad to complete this portion of the line also.

78. The state of the embankments of the Shirpore Tank was reported to be very unsafe. They had sunk in many places, and their inner slopes in parts had been scared. The repairs sanctioned were commenced on 1st May last. The earthwork is nearly finished and the pitching has advanced from the edge of the water to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the height of the slope. There is no fear now of the tank bursting.

79. The pipe-laying from the tank to the city is also approaching completion. The existing supply of drinking-water is drawn from the Pimplia Water-works. It is estimated at 6 gallons per head of the population. The Shirpore Water-works will increase it to 12 gallons per head.

80. Only a portion of the expenditure actually incurred on these works appears in the accounts of this year, as some payments for work done during the year have been made after the year was closed.

81. The work of the new ward in the jail will soon be completed.

82. The addition to the Madrasa was not taken up this year.

83. The following is the classification of the expenditure of the Department :—

	R
Original works	3,71,740
Repairs	11,252
Establishments	23,272
TOTAL	4,06,264

84. The details for original works are as follow :—

	R	a.	p.
Special arrangements for water-supply for this year to the city, including the construction of a new reservoir in Topekhan street.	7,249	1	0
Roads	1,08,944	4	0
Poor-house	21,675	14	9
New water-works	19,408	9	0
New palace	1,95,186	11	3
New ward at the jail and some works at the copper mint	18,673	9	3
Lunatic Asylum	601	11	9
TOTAL	3,71,739	13	0

Municipality.

85. The expenditure of the Department amounted to R65,657 against R53,152 last year.

86. Details of receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance of 1297	7	15	6
Trade tax	15,465	14	9
House-rent tax	4,816	3	6
Drainage contribution	468	5	3
Tax on carts	6,572	8	3
Collections for services rendered	4,338	11	6
Miscellaneous	17,222	4	9
TOTAL	58,891	15	6
Sircar contribution	16,765	11	6
GRAND TOTAL	65,657	11	0

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	4,770	9	9
Conservancy	14,461	13	0
Fire engines	9,298	4	9
Lighting	3,116	5	6
Store expenses	1,493	7	3
Construction and repairs of drains	3,097	7	9
Re-metalling and repairs of roads	13,503	7	3
Repairs	1,307	9	0
Watering charges	2,736	11	9
Trade tax	235	11	3
Miscellaneous	3,801	14	3
TOTAL	55,872	5	6
Outstandings	9,780	0	9
Balance in cash	4	4	9
GRAND TOTAL	65,657	11	0

Public Instruction.

87. Education in the State is given gratis.

88. In the year under report the cost of education to the State was R47,539 against R46,718 last year. Instruction and subsidiary charges amounted to R41,421, while supervision and subsidiary charges amounted to R6,118.

89. The number of pupils in the Indore English School, the principal educational institution in the State, was at the end of the year 413. The average daily attendance was 331.

90. Fifteen candidates from the school appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta Universities. Two appeared at the Bombay examination, of whom one passed. Two appeared at the Allahabad examination, and both passed. The result of the Calcutta examination was not so successful. Eleven candidates went up, but only one passed. The result, I learn, has been equally disappointing in all the high schools affiliated to that university. The examination has evoked severe public comments, leading, says the Superintendent, to the resolution of the Syndicate to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of these unusual failures. As it is, 4 students entered the universities this year against 5 last year.

91. The cost of the school to the State was R8,224.

92. The school is growing, and it wants more room. Your Highness has, therefore, been pleased to sanction a sum of R28,910 for providing additional accommodation.

93. The boys want their gymnasium extended. They also want a play-ground.

94. Besides the English School there are 91 other schools teaching Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit. Of these three are girls' schools. The number of pupils in these schools was 5,136 boys and 83 girls against 4,829 boys and 77 girls last year, and the cost of maintenance was R23,320.

95. The Marathi and Hindi schools in the city want separate school-houses.

96. The State continues to support six scholars from the Indore English School at the affiliated colleges of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities.

97. It also continues to contribute a monthly sum of R249 to the Central India Medical School attached to the Residency Hospital; and a sum of R120 to the Central India School Examination charges.

98. A fresh budget for the Department has been drawn up, and submitted for Your Highness' sanction.

99. The Sanskrit College has no connection with the Educational Department. It cost the State R2,661. It employed 14 teachers, and taught 204 students.

100. The Engineering Class, under the supervision of the State Engineer, had at the end of the year 14 students: four passed the Departmental Examination, three of whom found employment in the State as sub-overseers.

101. The expenditure of this class was R1,194.

Medical Department.

102. There were 11 dispensaries in the State as in the last year, which admitted 43,503 patients for treatment against 32,454 last year: 1,878 of these remained under treatment at the close of the year; 26,955 were cured, 7,934 relieved, 6,388 absented themselves, and 350 died.

103. During the year 8,583 children were vaccinated against 6,432 last year. Of these 5,150 were males and 3,430 females: 7,170 of these were successful cases.

Postal Department.

104. There were 32 post offices open during the year.

105. The receipts including the value of service postage amounted to R28,804, and the charges to R14,501 against R15,516 last year.

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Postage collected in cash	1,916	5	3
Postage on letters received from British Post	1,864	3	3
Realized from the sale of labels	4,045	0	0
Miscellaneous	157	10	3
TOTAL	7,983	2	
Value of service postage	20,820	9	0
GRAND TOTAL	28,804	11	9

Charges.

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Establishment	11,428	2	3
Contingent charges	2,391	12	0
Half value of British unpaid letters paid to that Government	590	4	9
Commission to label vendors	88	1	0
TOTAL	14,501	4	0

Printing.

106. The receipts during the year amounted to R4,455 against R5,224-2-3 last year, and the charges to R4,027-12-9 against R4,652-14-6 last year.

107. Details are given in the statement below.

No.	Items of work.	Official.	Private.	Total.
1	Journals (Sircar Gazette issues)	52	...	52
2	Books, pamphlets, tracts, &c.	3	4	7
3	Forms and miscellaneous jobs	227	37	264
	TOTAL	282	41	323

Receipts.

No.	Items.	Amount.
		<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
1	On account of Government work	3,759 14 0
2	Ditto private work	73 5 3
3	On account of private notices in the Sircar Gazette	261 3 9
4	Subscriptions to the Sircar Gazette, etc.	119 5 0
5	Sale of books, forms, &c.	241 9 6
	TOTAL	4,455 5 6

Charges.

No.	Items.	Amount.
		<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
1	Establishment	3,332 7 0
2	Contingencies	695 5 9
	TOTAL	4,027 12 9

Khasgi Department.

108. Marriages were celebrated this year of their Highnesses Princesses Savitra Bai Saheba and Bhimabai Saheba.

109. The Khasgi Department has furnished the following statistics :—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Balance.
<i>Civil Cases—</i>			
Original Cases	1,031	774	257
Appeals	36	24	12
Execution of Decrees	650	370	280
<i>Criminal Cases—</i>			
Original	1,669	1,553	116
Appeals	23	19	4
<i>Accused involved in Criminal Cases—</i>			
Admitted			2,158
Convicted			921
Acquitted			1,144
Balance			93
<i>Revenue—</i>			<i>R</i>
Demand			4,75,216
Collections			3,56,082
Balance			1,19,134

Cotton Mills.

110. The production during the year was as follows:—

	lbs.
162,296 pieces of cloth, weighing	706,420
No. 12 and 20 yarns not weaved	205,670
	<hr/>
TOTAL	912,090
	<hr/>

111. The production last year was 876,205lb.

112. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 242,358 pieces, making with the production of the year a total of 404,654 pieces. The sales during the year were 245,074½ pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 159,575½ pieces against 242,358 last year.

113. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 31,940lb, making with the production of the year a total of 237,710lb. The sales during the year were 216,880lb, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 20,730lb against 31,943lb last year.

114. The production of the year is estimated at Rs4,70,879-5-9, while the cost of the mill was 4,95,711-12.

115. The mill was open for 255 days.

116. This year's report has painfully to record the death of Your Highness' mother, Her Highness the late Dowager Maharani Bhagirathi Bai Saheba, a lady of more than ordinary sense and ability; her influence was not confined to the walls of the palace. The State joins Your Highness in mourning her loss.

117. Her Highness Maharani Warnathe Bai Saheba has now assumed the direction of the Khasgi.

INDORE DARBAR OFFICE;
The 16th August 1889.

VINAYAK J. KIRTNE,
Minister.

APPENDIX B.

No. 2130, dated Gwalior Residency, 2nd July 1889.

From—MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1888-89.

Charge of Office.

2. I received charge of the office of Resident at Gwalior from Colonel P. W. Bannerman on 24th December 1888.

Visits of the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. Mr. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in August 1888. and March 1889.

Season and Crops.

4. The rainfall for the year, gauged at the Gwalior Residency, was 29.75, being somewhat less than the average.

The crops in Northern Gwalior were good, but in Malwa there was, in the early part of the year, some distress owing to injury to the rabi harvest of 1888 from rain and hail, and a deficiency to both the kharif and rabi crops owing to scanty rainfall. The opium crop was also considerably injured, and scarcity of water was felt throughout Malwa in February and March 1889.

Public Health.

5. The public health was good throughout the year.

Military.

6. The following return gives the strength of British troops stationed in Gwalior territory, exclusive of Malwa:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Sipri	1 Co.	2 Officers and 80 men.	...	...
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	626	...	...	1 Co.	82	...	..

Extradition.

7. During the year, 21 persons were made over by the Gwalior Durbar for trial in the Courts of British Districts and Political Agencies, and 22 persons were surrendered from British Districts and Native States to the Gwalior Durbar.

Service of Summons.

8. Four hundred and two summonses were received from British Districts for service on persons residing in Gwalior territory: of these 267 were duly served.

Thirty-four summonses were sent from the Gwalior Durbar to neighbouring British Districts, of which 15 were served,

Telegraph.

9. I have received no report of the work of the Government Telegraph Offices within this Agency.

Post Office.

10. The following return has been received from the Gwalior Residency Post Office :—

No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for despatch.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts,	Cash Disbursements,
			R a. p.	R a. p.
21,600	18,004	39,604	90,869 2 2	86,293 10 3

Money Orders.

												R a. p.
Issued	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	64,341 1 0
Paid	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,220 1 0

Savings Bank.

Deposits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11,556 9 0
Withdrawn	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,027 4 9

Civil and Criminal Justice.

11. The returns attached to this report show that only two petty civil suits were filed in the Resident's Court, and disposed of. There were two appeals from the Civil Court of the Political Assistant, Goona ; in one case the decree was upheld, in the other reversed.

Six criminal cases, involving 14 persons, were tried by the Resident, and 103 cases, involving 177 persons, by the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.

No appeals in criminal cases were made to the Court of the Resident.

Sati, Samadh, and Infanticide.

12. No cases of Sati, Samadh, or Infanticide were reported during the year.

Railway.

13. The Gwalior-Jhansi Branch of the Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic on 1st March 1889.

Tributes and Contributions.

14. The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during the year 1888-89 :—

										R a. p.
Nadigaon tribute for S. 1944	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15,000 0 0
Talain " " "	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	85,172 0 0
TOTAL										1,00,172 0 0

The tribute from the Sitamau State is still due.

Local Fund.

15. The following is the account of the Gwalior Residency Local Fund :—

Balance.	Receipts during the year.	TOTAL.	Disbursements.	Balance.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
601 11 9	3,486 1 1	4,087 12 10	3,042 1 10	1,045 11 0

The Sipri Cantonment Fund is not under the control of this office.

Political Pensioners.

16. Of 33 political pensioners, *viz.*, Mafidars of Burhanpur, who draw their allowances from the Agra Treasury through the Gwalior Residency, four died during the year, *viz.*:—

1. Antaji Wasudeo	drawing pension of	R	28	3	2½	per annum.
2. Khande Rao Moreshwar	"	"	93	15	0	"
3. Lakshman Rao Narhari	"	"	14	1	3	"
4. Thakuri, widow of Narain	"	"	45	5	0	"

Boundary Disputes.

17. A good deal of work has been done during the year by Lieutenant Chenevix-Trench, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who settled 11 cases on the border between Gwalior and the Rajputana States of Kotah and Jhalawar; and 12 cases between the guaranteed Chief of Baroda-Sheopur and the Gwalior Durbar.

Captain Dressner settled 3 cases between Kannidhana and Gwalior. There now remain only two unsettled boundary disputes (between Gwalior and Dattia) in the files of this office.

Dispensaries.

18. The annual report on the dispensaries of the Gwalior Agency has been separately forwarded by Surgeon-Major Crofts to the Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

His Highness Maharaja Sindhia.

19. The Maharaja has enjoyed good health generally during the year. In the month of January he suffered from slight fever and cough, and was indisposed for some days.

The Maharaja has made fair progress in his studies under the tuition of Dr. Crofts and Pandit Dharam Narayan, C.I.E., and is intelligent and of a good disposition.

Administration of the Gwalior State.

20. The following is a sketch of the principal features in the history of the administration of Gwalior during the year; detailed reports on all matters of importance have already been made to the Agent to the Governor-General, and it is only necessary to record the chief events.

The Council of Regency.

21. The Council suffered a severe loss by the death, on 17th August 1888, of the President, Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., who for more than 20 years had been the trusted Minister of His Highness the late Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia, and since the Maharaja's death had successfully administered the State as President of the Council of Regency.

22. Bapu Sahib Avâr, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior Army and Member of the Council of Regency, died on 27th October 1888. This Sardar was the favourite General of the late Maharaja, and had done much to maintain the credit of Sindhia's Army; he was a good soldier and a man of strong common sense whose death will long be felt in the army, which he commanded with much tact and skill, and in the Council, where his experience and influence were of much service to the administration.

23. The Government of India were pleased to appoint Bapu Sahib Jadov President of the Council of Regency in the room of Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, and at the same time Her Highness the Junior Maharani, mother of the Maharaja, was appointed Regent. A Durbar was held on 31st October for the purpose of announcing these appointments, and explaining the orders and wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy with regard to the future administration of the State.

24. The following is the present constitution of the Council of Regency :—

President :

Bapu Sahib Jadov.

Treasury Department.

1. Baba Sahib Sitole.
2. Appa Sahib Angria, Commander-in-Chief.
3. Santoba Timak, Revenue Department.
4. Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Education Department.
5. Bhaya Balwant Rao Sindhia, Public Works Department (appointed in June 1888 in succession to Rai Bahadur Anandi Parshad, deceased).

The Council met regularly for the disposal of State matters in the Council Hall. A copy of the proceedings of every meeting is forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General through the Resident.

The President and members of the Council frequently visit the Resident and discuss with him on matters connected with the administration of the State. The Secretary to the Council, Rao Bahadur Ramchandrar Vithal, has worked with much assiduity, and I have to acknowledge the assistance which he has at all times readily rendered to the administration.

Season and Crops.

25. The rainfall in the northern and eastern districts of Gwalior was sufficient, and the outturn of the kharif and rabi harvests in those districts was good; but in Malwa the rainfall was scanty, and there was, in consequence, considerable distress on account of high prices, and, latterly, a scarcity of water.

The Council sanctioned the following sums, which were applied for the purposes indicated by Sir Michael Filose, Sar Suba of Malwa, who has administered his important charge with much skill and success:—

Rs3,000 for relief of distress in the Agar District.

Rs11,832 for takavi advances to the cultivators of Nalkhera.

Rs10,000 for takavi advances to the cultivators of Barode.

Rs6,000 for takavi advances and gratuitous relief in the district of Shujalpur.

Relief works were also started on roads from Amjhera and Mangarh to Sardarpur.

Rs22,000 for improvements in water-supply of various places in Malwa.

Rs5,000 for clearing and deepening wells, and sinking pools in river beds in the Shahjahanpur district.

Revenue.

26. The annexed statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1889 (Samvat 1945).

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Grantor State for the year 1898-99.

No.	Heads of Account.	Estimated Revenue.	Amount recovered during the year.	Balance.	No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Revenue . . .	96,89,532 7 2	77,25,190 13 5	19,55,341 9 9		Military Department . .	36,47,159 13 4	
2	Last year's arrears re-covered . . .	77,235 15 10	77,235 15 10	...		Karkhanajat . . .	12,24,310 2 0	
3	Customs . . .	13,97,645 7 5	10,39,496 13 6	3,58,148 9 11		Judicial . . .	3,62,136 4 0	
4	Fines, &c. . .	4,02,358 3 0	4,02,358 3 0	...		Council . . .	2,64,957 0 0	
5	Interest . . .	21,25,000 0 0	21,25,000 0 0	...		Mafi . . .	8,84,968 3 0	
6	Savings . . .	93,460 11 7	93,460 11 7	...		Pension . . .	1,92,757 0 0	
						Miscellaneous . . .	68,934 0 0	
						Mal Daftar . . .	9,03,741 2 0	
						Police Department . . .	8,51,461 2 0	
						Post Office . . .	74,812 0 0	
						Educational Department . .	1,00,207 0 0	
						Survey . . .	2,61,496 9 6	
						Municipality . . .	48,605 0 0	
						Public Works Department . .	16,92,000 0 0	
						Irrigation Department . .	3,20,000 0 0	
						Medical Department . .	1,09,365 6 0	
	TOTAL . . .	1,97,79,232 13 0	1,14,62,742 9 4	23,16,490 3 8		TOTAL . . .	...	1,10,06,910 9 10

From this statement it will be seen that the estimated revenue for the year was Rs1,37,79,232-13-0, but that of this amount Rs1,14,62,742-9-4 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs23,16,490-3-8.

It should be noted that of this large outstanding balance a considerable amount, probably 12 lakhs, will be realized during the current year; but owing to the scarcity in Malwa there will be a falling-off in the collection of revenue of from 10 to 11 lakhs. The expenditure for the year was Rs1,10,06,910-9-10 or Rs3,95,832 less than the realized collections.

The actual savings for the year will probably exceed 15 lakhs.

27. The following is the Budget Estimate of receipts and expenditure for the current year 1889-90 (Samvat 1946) :—

Budget Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1889-90.

No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Receipts.	No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Expenditure.	TOTAL.
		<i>R a. p.</i>			<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
1	Revenue . . .	95,47,585 3 9	1	Military Department.	37,81,232 0 0	
2	Tribute . . .	1,45,298 11 3	2	Karkhanajat . . .	13,25,311 2 9	
3	Customs . . .	13,62,765 7 5	3	Judicial Department .	3,82,136 4 0	
4	Fines, &c. . .	4,11,354 15 5	4	Council . . .	2,64,957 0 0	
5	Interest . . .	21,25,000 0 0	5	Mafi and Pension . .	9,84,963 3 0	
6	Savings . . .	1,16,983 7 8	6	Mal Daftar . . .	9,13,741 2 0	
			7	Miscellaneous . . .	1,25,005 12 9	
			8	Police Department . .	9,01,431 0 0	
			9	Educational Department .	1,02,807 0 0	
			10	Postal Department . .	74,586 0 0	
			11	Survey Department . .	2,61,496 9 6	
			12	Municipality . . .	48,605 0 0	
			13	P. W. Department . .	21,92,000 0 0	
			14	Irrigation Department .	3,30,000 0 0	
			15	Pension . . .	1,92,757 0 0	
			16	Medical Department . .	1,09,365 6 0	
	TOTAL .	1,37,08,987 13 6		TOTAL .	...	1,19,40,399 8 0

The Budget shows a saving on the year's accounts of Rs17,68,588-0-0, and it is probable that this will be more than realized, seeing that the expenditure has been estimated nearly 9 lakhs in excess of the actuals of the past year.

I would here note that the figures quoted have been supplied by the Secretary to the Council.

Survey and Settlement.

28. The Revenue Survey of three districts of the State, commenced in 1887, has been carried on during the year under Mahomed Kasim Khan, Settlement Officer, who has done good work.

The survey of 259 villages, covering an area of 1,731,582 bigahs, was completed during the year; the total cost of settlement operations was Rs1,26,841.

The necessity of a general revision of the existing revenue demand which everywhere presses hardly on the cultivators, was brought to the notice of the Council in the Agent to the Governor-General's Memorandum, dated 10th March 1889.

In Malwa the work of revision was entrusted to the Sar Suba, Sir Michael Filose, and a sum of Rs2,05,722 was sanctioned by the Council to meet the costs of the necessary survey. In Malwa the new assessment will be comparatively easy as the Sar Suba has all the information collected in the survey made by him 10 years ago.

In the northern districts of Gwalior, where no survey or settlement has previously been made, the Durbar propose to employ a Native official for whose services application has lately been made to carry on the survey in three out of the nine districts; and, as noted above, Mahomed Kasim Khan has already made fair progress in the survey of three other districts. There remain therefore three districts for which arrangements have still to be made.

For the immediate relief of over-assessed districts, the Council have called for a list of villages from which collections are made with difficulty, and remissions will be made so as to afford relief to the cultivators.

Judicial.

29. Under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, magisterial powers were restored to the Subahs of districts, who were also empowered to direct the Police within their respective charges.

The Judicial Department of the State has been well administered by Mr. Srinivas Rao, Judge of the Sadar Adálat, and the following information is compiled from his report to the Council of Regency :—

There are in all 151 Courts, presided over by 152 Judicial Officers, of whom 131 exercise original jurisdiction only, and 21 exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction.

There are three grades of Appellate Courts : the first appeal, from the finding of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, lies to a Magistrate of the 1st class ; the second appeal to the Sessions Court, and the third appeal to the Sadar Adálat.

The Council of Regency have lately notified that, although, as a general rule, the decisions of the Sadar Adálat are final, they reserve to themselves the right to exercise the power of a Court of Revision.

The following statement shows the work done in the Courts of the State:—

Total work of Courts.

No.	Courts.	CIVIL.						CRIMINAL.				TOTAL.						CORRESPONDENCE.				
		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of decisions.	Percentage to total decisions.	Miscellaneous petitions.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Sadar Adalat	153	125	278	199	79	5	234	239	203	36	158	359	517	402	115	77.7	1.0	869	6,608	4,880	11,488
2	Prant Adalats	888	621	1,509	917	592	836	869	1,705	1,401	304	1,724	1,490	3,214	2,318	896	72.1	6.3	1,793	14,299	14,780	29,079
3	Zilla Adalats	1,228	2,996	4,224	2,857	1,367	2,736	3,473	6,209	5,434	775	3,954	6,469	10,433	8,201	2,142	79.4	22.4	1,158	34,389	31,739	66,128
4	Margam Adalats	4,803	8,287	13,090	10,102	2,988	5,429	12,319	17,748	15,876	1,872	10,232	20,606	30,838	25,378	4,860	84.2	70.3	642	40,764	33,904	74,168
	Total	7,072	12,029	19,101	14,075	5,026	9,006	16,895	25,901	22,914	2,987	16,078	28,924	45,002	36,989	8,013	82.1	100	4,462	96,050	85,303	181,353

Jails.

30. There are in the Gwalior State the following jails :—

- 1 Central Jail, Lushkar.
- 15 Zilla Jails.
- 62 Pargana Jails.

At the commencement of the year under report there were in confinement in the several jails 2,268 prisoners.

During the year 8,725 prisoners were admitted, and of this total of 10,993 it is reported that—

- 4,637 prisoners were released,
- 2,484 do. were transferred,
- 101 do. were died,
- 1,687 do. were otherwise disposed of,
- 1 prisoner was hanged,

and 2,076 were in jail at the close of the year.

This return is hardly satisfactory, as no reason is given for the transfer of 2,484 prisoners, nor is it shown how 1,687 were "otherwise" disposed of.

The Central Jail at Lushkar contains 777 prisoners, of whom 99 are undergoing life-imprisonment and 412 terms of imprisonment exceeding 5 years.

Crime.

31. Dacoity has been very rife throughout the year, 141 cases were reported as having occurred in which no less than 3,203 persons are said to have been concerned.

The districts most affected by this crime were Bhandar, Bhiad, and Bajrangarh. The dacoits were for the most part Thakurs of the Dhondela, Bandala, Powar, and Tawar clans, and there can be little doubt that the causes which led to their outlawry were excessive demands of land revenue and deprival of rights. The Durbar was moved to take special measures for the repression of crime, and troops and police were sent to the Bhandar district in September and October 1888. The large gang of dacoits under Maharban Singh was broken up, and a large number of offenders arrested. Maharban Singh and 121 of his followers surrendered themselves to the Durbar, and have since been settled down and granted parwanas of pardon for past misdeeds. Mr. Onraet, Inspector General of Police, has succeeded in arresting nearly the whole of the gang of dacoits under Mohan Lal, who for some time past had been a terror not only to Gwalior but to the neighbouring districts of Agra and Etawah. Mohan Lal died on 21st April; and Mr. Onraet after six weeks of hard work in the worst part of the hot weather has returned to Gwalior with 49 out of 58 men who formed his gang.

It is satisfactory to note that during the past three months dacoity has greatly decreased, and that no cases have been reported during that period as having been committed by subjects of Gwalior in neighbouring British districts.

Three cases of mail robbery occurred during the year in Malwa, and 2 unsuccessful attempts on the mail were made, one on the Ujain Agar Line, the other between Gwalior and Jhansi.

The Council of Regency are thoroughly aroused to a sense of the necessity of repressing dacoity and violent crime, and orders have been issued to district officials providing for the pursuit of offenders, and for the transmission of information regarding the occurrence of dacoity and movements of dacoits.

Police.

32. I have not received any report on the Gwalior Police for the past year, but I am aware that this is due to the fact that Mr. Onraet has been engaged in the attack on Mohan Lal's gang alluded to above, and has had no time to prepare a report.

Education.

33. Pandit Pran Nath was appointed Principal of the Lushkar Madrasa, and the High School at Ujain was placed under the principalship of Mr. Bapu Naray Dhekar, M.A. Hafiz Ibadula, B.A., was appointed Head Master of the Lushkar Madrasa.

The number of schools was raised from 96 to 108 during the year.

The following figures show the number of teachers and students—

	English.	Malratti.	Persian.	Hindu.	Sanskrit.	Jyotish.	Mahratti and Hindi.	Total.
Teachers	40	26	42	98	20	6	526	232
Students	651	532	929	2,360	320	51		5,432

Eleven boys appeared for the Middle Examination at Agra in March 1888, and three passed. In March 1889, 25 students appeared for the examination, of whom seven passed. Nine boys appeared for the Entrance Examination from the Lashkar Madrassa and the Ujain High School, of whom two passed.

Anglo-Vernacular schools were opened at Gwalior, Bhilsa, Morar, Shahjahanpur, Mandsur, Nimach, Sikarwari, Narwar, and Moungaoli.

The Budget grant on account of the Educational Department was formerly ₹59,952. It was during the year under report increased to ₹1,00,257 per year.

Postal.

34. The number of Post Offices, which was 65 three years ago, has now been increased to 86. There are 186 letter-boxes, 123 postmen and 64 village postmen.

The modified Convention between the Imperial Postal Department and the Durbar Postal Department was introduced on the 31st July 1888.

The value of money orders issued by the Durbar Post Offices intended for the State is ₹2,18,507, while money orders forwarded to Imperial Post Offices amounted to ₹8,76,585. In the same way money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances amounted to ₹2,18,345, and those paid on account of Imperial Post Offices to ₹3,10,551.

The following figures show the income and expenditure, and the balance on account of Postal Department during the 11 months of the last official year :—

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Postage, &c., recovered	96,901	11	8½
Sale of postage labels, &c.	1,04,986	9	3
Savings in the Establishment	19,308	14	5½
Kasar	440	4	5
Dead-letter income	326	15	9
Sale of stamps	8	0	0
Sale of old furniture, &c.	119	9	9
Service letters	78,631	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,826	6	3½
TOTAL	30,2,559	7	7½
Deduct Expenditure	2,46,964	8	0
BALANCE	55,594	15	7½

Public Works.

35. The Department has been ably managed by Mr. G. Harris, C.E., Engineer in charge. The expenditure amounted to about ₹13,75,000, including establishment which cost ₹1,30,000.

The following is a list of works on which money was expended during the year :—

Maintenance.

	R
Imperial roads made over to State, 600 miles	1,58,000
Encamping grounds cleared and wells cleaned . . . . .	...
Repairs to Government buildings at Gwalior and Goona . . . . .	...

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Completed and handed over during the year.

	Cost.
	R
Military Hospital, Lashkar	25,000
Tennis Court for His Highness the Maharaja	13,500
Musafirkhana, or Rest-house	32,000
Dufferin Serai	63,000
Treasure Vaults in Palace	29,000
Cotton Press at Morena	1,30,000
Opium Godown, Ujain	12,000
Draining and Metalling Ujain Streets	60,000

Works in hand.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
Dispensary, Jaora	20,000
Do., Sabalgarh	20,000
Do., Ambah	20,000
Victoria College, Lashkar	1,50,000
Jail, Sabalgarh	26,000
Do., Ambah	25,000
Post Office, Morena	3,500
Do. do., Joora	3,500
Do. do., Sabalgarh	3,500
Jail, Bhairogarh	50,000
Do., Mandsur	16,000
Road, Morana-Sabalgarh, 46 miles	90,000
Do., Morena-Ambah, 21 miles	30,000
Do., Agar-Susner	40,000
Do., Agar-Sarangpur	50,000
Do., Runija-Kachrod	30,000

Works commenced in 1888-89 and now in progress.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
Barracks, Karera	37,000
Do., Ambah	50,000
Additions, Lashkar Jail	18,000
Havalat, Lashkar	30,000
Dam at Kheria	35,000

In the next year the Budget will amount to 16 or 17 lakhs; the following new works will be commenced :—

Public Offices at Bhandar.
Do. do. Ranod.
Maharaja's Palace, Ujain.
Memorial Hospital, Lashkar.
Boarding House for the Daly College, Indore.
Bridging of Sipri-Jhansi Road, 2nd Section of Sarangpur Road,

The above is merely an outline of Mr. Harris' yearly report, which will shortly be prepared, and which will contain details of all works executed, together with plans of principal buildings.

Kaniadhana.

	R
Revenue	18,210
Expenditure	18,025

36. In December 1887, a party of Gwalior troops, while in pursuit of dacoits, entered the village of Dharampur in the Kaniadhana State and proceeded to search the village for dacoits and stolen property. Fourteen persons were arrested and a large quantity of property removed by the Gwalior troops.

An enquiry was made into the case by Captain Dressner, Boundary Officer in Bandelkhand, and the matter was subsequently settled by Colonel Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior. No sufficient evidence being adduced, the men under arrest were released; and as much of the property as was recognised was restored to the owners, the rest was sold and proceeds credited to the State.

The Kaniadhana State rendered material help during the year in apprehending some noted dacoits.

37. The usual returns are appended.

Statement showing the Number of Inland and Foreign Telegrams sent from, and received at, Gwalior Residency and Janaktal Offices during the year 1888-89.

Month.	Gwalior PRESIDENCY.				JANAKTAL (Gwalior).			
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Total.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Total.
April 1888 . . .	133	142	314	589	274	475	...	749
May " . . .	186	185	218	599	345	587	...	932
June " . . .	133	143	158	434	287	453	...	740
July " . . .	142	134	172	448	310	526	...	836
August " . . .	181	157	116	454	273	397	...	670
September " . . .	137	168	150	455	423	665	...	1,088
October " . . .	145	165	200	510	421	684	...	1,105
November " . . .	110	128	190	428	344	547	...	891
December " . . .	137	156	242	535	342	600	...	942
January 1889 . . .	168	183	272	623	428	729	...	1,157
February " . . .	128	157	244	529	390	649	...	1,039
March " . . .	162	194	214	570	352	613	...	965
TOTAL . . .	1,762	1,912	2,500	6,174	4,189	6,925	...	11,114

No. 844—58-89, dated Bhopal, 29th June 1889.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1888-89, during which I held charge.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhopal twice during the year, *viz.*, for five days in July 1888 and for four days in March 1889. In January last he also marched through that portion of the Agency which lies between Sarangpur and Biaora. During these visits Mr. Henvey met Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai, Pathari and Sutthalia.

3. The general health of the Agency was good, except that there was an epidemic of small-pox at Bhopal in the spring, and that cattle diseases prevailed to some extent in certain parts of the Agency. The total rainfall during the year was 33·34 inches, the average rainfall for the past 10 years being 48·98 inches. In consequence of this insufficient fall of rain the outturn of crops was below the average, and the prices of food-grains rose considerably and remained steady, at high, during the year.

4. The guaranteed Thakur Ranjit Singh of Dariakheri died on the 9th April 1888. With the approval of the Government of India, Onkar Singh, the natural son of the deceased, succeeded to the estate, but the amount of assessment to be paid by Onkar Singh on the Istimrari villages of Dariakheri and Alina has been increased from R1,075 to R1,275 per annum.

5. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was deputed to carry on boundary settlement work during the cold season. He joined his appointment on the 7th December 1888, and remained in camp until the 30th March 1889, when he was ordered to Quetta. During that period he settled 27 disputes, as described in his letter, which forms one of the appendices to this report.

6. The tabular statements A and B, appended to this report, contain particulars of civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and by the Superintendent of Sehore during the year.

7. Thirty-seven cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in this Agency during the year, as detailed below :—

Bhopal	8 Cases.
Rajgarh	5 "
Narsingarh	5 "
Shujalpur of Gwalior	3 "
Indore Districts	5 "
Seronj of Tonk	7 "
Kurwai	1 Case.
Suthalia	1 "
Maksudangarh	1 "
Agra Barkhera	1 "

I have framed some rules for the extradition of criminals between the States of this Agency, which have met with the approval of the Government of India, and of all the States under my charge, except Gwalior and Indore. It is hoped that these two important States will join in this league for stamping out crime in this part of India, for without their co-operation but little good can result from the rules.

From reports and accounts which reach me, I should say that the majority of dacoities in this Agency are committed by Sindhias from the Indore and Gwalior districts lying to the west

of the Kalisindh river. The principal dacoity is that of cattle, and these seem invariably to be driven away in a westerly direction, till they cross the Kalisindh, after which all trace of them ends.

Mail Robberies.

8. Two mail robberies were committed during the year in this Agency. One took place on the 11th April 1888 at a place between Sehore and Shujalpur. The property lost was worth Rs200-6-0, which sum was recovered in equal proportions from the State of Gwalior and the Jagirdar of Nagar. Some persons were arrested by the Gwalior Police on suspicion of being implicated in this robbery, but they were released, as there was not sufficient proof to convict them. The second mail robbery occurred about 2 miles from Biaora of Rajgarh, on the Goona road, on the 1st January. The property lost was valued at Rs5-5-0, and that sum was recovered from the Rajgarh State, and credited to the Sehore Treasury. In both these occurrences the runners and the escort were slightly wounded by the robbers.

Public Works.

9. The Durbars of Gwalior and Bhopal are maintaining in very fairly good order the roads which were made over to them last year by the Public Works Department, and Bhopal is arranging for considerable road repairs during the present rains. A causeway over the Sewan Nala, which was much needed, and will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Sehore City, is being rebuilt by Her Highness the Begum, who has also ordered the construction of two metalled roads, as railway feeders,—one from Bhopal to Shampur and the other from near the Sanchi Tope to Raisen. The metalled roads in Rajgarh and Narsingarh are still maintained by the Public Works Department, and are in fairly good order. The road from Biaora to Rajgarh has been completed.

Medical.

10. Surgeon Alpin was in medical charge of the Agency during the whole of the year. His report on the work done at the Sehore Civil Hospital, as well as at the dispensaries in the district (of which there are eleven), was submitted in March. No new dispensaries were opened during the year.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has already granted an annual allowance for the maintenance of a female hospital at Bhopal, but a qualified Lady Doctor has not as yet been found to take up the charge.

Vaccination.

11. There were 17,422 persons vaccinated, of which 13,457 are reported as successful cases. But Doctor Alpin considers that the returns sent in by the vaccinators, are most untrustworthy, and in two instances, where it appears the vaccinators took bribes from the people and submitted false returns, they have been made over to the Durbars whom they served for trial.

Postal.

12. Four new British Post Offices have been opened during the year at the following stations of the Indian Midland Railway :—

Bamora.
Ganj Basoda.
Kulhar.
Kaconda.

The Post Offices at Shujalpur of Gwalior and Chandpura of Bhopal were closed during the year.

The total number of British Post Offices open on the 31st March 1889 was 45.

Education.

13. The experiment, noticed in my last report, of raising the fees for boys at the Sehore High School has answered well, as the school continues to maintain its numbers and character. The Sehore Girls' School too maintains its high position, and I consider it the best establishment of the kind which I have seen in India. On the 31st March last, the numbers in the Boys' School were 325, and in the Girls' School 106.

On the 31st March 1889, the whole expense of maintaining these two institutions was made over by the Government of India to the Bhopal Local Fund.

An account of the condition of the school at Bhopal will be found in the report of the Minister of that State.

There are elementary vernacular schools at the head-quarters of nearly all the States in this Agency, but they call for no special remark, as they do not teach up to any recognized standard.

Manufactures.

14. There are no local manufactures worthy of note.

Forests.

15. Colonel Waid introduced a scheme of forest conservancy in Bhopal during the year but it told somewhat hardly upon the poorer portion of the population. Many complaints were made against it, and Her Highness the Begum, has considerably modified the scheme, which is now being worked on more liberal lines, as regards firewood, &c.

Forest conservancy throughout the rest of the Agency is utterly unknown, and were the States to combine and secure the services of a good Forest Officer, the outlay would soon be repaid, as much of the waste land is well adapted for planting timber, and a little care would render existing forests much more valuable.

Railway.

16. The Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic during the year from Bhopal, through Jhansi, to Cawnpore and Agra.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.

17. Colonel Ward was withdrawn from the post of Minister, on the 26th December. His successor, chosen by Her Highness, is Munshi Imtiaz Ali, a pleader of note belonging to the Lucknow Bar.

I attach a report by the new Minister, which shows the changes he has made since he took up his appointment. At the outset Munshi Imtiaz Ali met with considerable difficulties, but gradually these are being overcome.

The Police arrangements have worked well, and there have been but few cases of dacoity and those of only a trivial nature.

The Minister's Report shows the improvements he is effecting in the judicial line, and that Public Works are being maintained.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Bhopal and Sehore last February, and was cordially received by Her Highness the Begum. He inspected the Bhopal State Troops and the Bhopal Battalion.

Rajgarh.

18. The condition of the Rajgarh State continues exactly as it was a year ago. The quarrels between the Rajgarh and Narsingarh State officials still continue.

Narsingarh.

19. The annual report from the Narsingarh State has not yet reached me, but I have lately seen a good deal of the Raja as he has been for a month at Sehore. The Chief is now anxious to dispense with the services of Mian Hari Singh, his Dewan, who has been lent to him from the Punjab. Accounts of the present condition of the State finances have been called for, but have not as yet been received. Both in this State and in Rajgarh, the Durbars are granting lands free to their Moghias and are trying in other ways to induce them to settle in one place as cultivators.

Khilchipur.

20. Affairs in this little State do not call for any special mention. The Rao is very careful about money, and he and his eldest son personally conduct the administration. The Rao's two younger sons have lately been married to near relations of the Raja of Rajgarh.

Kurwai.

21. I consider that this State continues to be well managed by Mian Mazhar Ali Khan.

22. The smaller States of the Agency, such as Basoda, Mohamadgarh, Pathari, Maksudangarh, and Suthalia, are all getting on quietly and demand no special notice here. I append a report on Maksudangarh from the Kamdar Superintendent.

Sindhia's Districts.

23. Work in these districts seems progressing better this year than it was last, and the Subabs of Isagarh and of Shahjahanpur are desirous of carrying out the orders of their Durbar and any wishes I may express. Orders have been issued, at my suggestion, for some railway feeders (roads) to be constructed from Bhilsa and from Ganj Basoda into the district, and a grain shed is to be erected at the latter place, close to the railway station.

Holkar's Districts.

24. I have received scarcely any complaints from these parganas during the past year, but there have been a few dacoities in Nimawar, and there has been much delay in reporting these occurrences.

Seronj (Tonk).

25. I am glad to note that under the new Nazim, Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, this pargana is improving. There is less crime, and the Nazim co-operates with the neighbouring States in tracing and delivering up dacoits. He seems also to be improving the general administration of the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium Statistics.

26. The number of chests of opium which were brought during the year to the scales at Bhopal for export to China was 1,285, as noted below:—

	R
By Bhopal merchants, 630 chests, amount of duty	4,09,500
By Sehore merchants, 655 chests, amount of duty	4,25,750
TOTAL	<u>8,35,250</u>

Irrigation.

27. There are no Irrigation Works in the Bhopal Agency.

Political Agent's Tour.

28. The Political Agent proceeded on tour on the 19th November, but was summoned into Bhopal on the 19th December, where he remained till 3rd January. He was then on tour till 15th February, when he returned to Bhopal to meet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and afterwards the Agent to the Governor-General. He once more went on tour on the 22nd March, and returned to head-quarters at Sehore on the 5th April. During these tours he visited nearly all the States in the Agency.

Appendices.

29. The following are the appendices to this report:—

1. All annual returns.
2. Boundary Officer's Report.
3. Report on the Public Works by the Executive Engineer, Indore Division.
4. The Bhopal Administration Report.
5. *The Narsingarh ditto.
6. The Maksudangarh ditto.

No. 45, dated Quetta, 20th April 1889.

From—LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, B.S.C.,

To—The Political Agent in Bhopal, Sehore.

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 317 of 23rd March 1889, I have the honour to forward a report on the boundary work done in the Bhopal Agency during the time I held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office.

2. I attach—

(i) Appendix "A," showing the number of cases settled by me and points worthy of notice connected with them. The "Serial No." corresponds with the order in which I took up the cases.

(ii) Appendix "B," showing the number of boundary pillars erected during the year 1888-89.

3. I took over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on the 7th December 1888, and left Sehore on the 11th December to take up my first case between the States of Gwalior and

Bhopal. My last boundary was settled and surveyed on the 30th March 1889. I was thus actually employed for 109 days, and during this time I settled 27 cases of boundary disputes, consequently giving an average of 4.03 days to each boundary.

4. This average is, I consider, satisfactory, since of the 27 boundaries decided 25 are final settlements. I may here remark that I found that the Motamids generally dislike settling more than five cases on an average a month, as they appear to dread lest any reports should be forwarded to their Durbars containing complaints that they have not bestowed sufficient attention on the disputes and have not worked up their cases properly. Some of the boundaries between Gwalior and Tonk were settled on my suggestion, although no disputes had arisen between the respective villages, but even in these cases, all of which were settled by mutual agreement, all attempts to persuade the Motamids to decide two or three cases simultaneously were futile, in consequence, I am of opinion, of the reason stated above.

5. There is nothing of any special importance to bring to notice; but I would draw attention to the two cases—

1. Mithanpur of Narsingarh,

versus

Pilikarar of Rajgarh.

2. Patan of Narsingarh,

versus

Rajgarh of Rajgarh.

These two disputes commenced in 1842, and in spite of several endeavours to effect settlements, nothing practical was done till 1886; and, eventually, I had to take up both cases. My decision will, I think, be appealed against by Narsingarh.

6. I would now draw attention to the construction of boundary pillars. In nearly every case in which the States have constructed their own pillars, the results have been far from satisfactory, owing to the fact that the States very seldom, if ever, construct the pillars according to the prescribed pattern, but usually erect small stone heaps: the consequence is, contention arises hereafter regarding the exact position of the pillars, and hence the exact boundary.

It is of no use my making any observations regarding the Boundary Settlement Fund, since you have yourself thoroughly gone into the question.

APPENDIX A.

Number of File.	States.	Serial Number.	Boundaries.	How settled.	Date of Settlement.	Number and date of letter accompanying Report.	Date on which copies were given to taluks.	Remarks.
Gwalior, Bhopal . Narsingah and Rajgah	1	Jangikheri, Kinaria	Mutual agreement .	14-12-88.	1 of 1-1-89.	26-12-88.	Final.
		2	Jhalakia, Tueni	Panchayat .	21-12-88.	2 of 10-1-89.	9-1-89.	Final.
		3	Ghatkeri, Kota .	Demarcated .	28-12-88.	7 of 29-1-89.	18-1-89.	Final: sanctioned by Razinama.
		4	Rensi, Bhatpura .	Panchayat .	29-12-88.	8 of 29-1-89.	18-1-89.	Final.
		6	Chainpura, Kapura .	Demarcated .	8-1-89.	16 of 22-2-89.	22-2-89.	Final: sanctioned by Panchayat.
		7	Paniakheri, Charpua .	Panchayat .	12-1-89.	14 of 21-2-89.	21-2-89.	Final.
		8	Paniakheri, Ramganah .	Amicably .	15-1-89.	15 of 21-2-89.	21-2-89.	Final.
		9	Mithanpur, Pillkarar .	.....	...	.....	...	Narsingah will probably appeal.
		10	Patan, Rajgarh .	.....	...	.....	...	Do.
		11	Nandni, Kundeli .	Demarcated .	7-2-89.	21 of 4-3-89.	3-3-89.	Final: Captain Masters' settlement accepted.
		12	Sigrampur, Gorea .	Amicably .	6-2-89.	17 of 25-2-89.	25-2-89.	Final.
Gwalior and Bhopal Gwalior (Pargana Bhilsa) and Tonk (Pargana Sironi)	13	Kishampur, Porea .	" .	13-2-89.	22 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		14	Kishampur, Bilhadi .	" .	13-2-89.	23 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		15	Khoa, Damkhera .	" .	15-2-89.	24 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		16	Hasilpur, Damkhera .	" .	15-2-89.	25 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		17	Shaipur, Narsingpur .	" .	15-2-89.	26 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		18	Baniakheri, Kankankheri .	" .	27-2-89.	27 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		19	Baniakheri, Nekhan .	Panchayat .	26-2-89.	28 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		20	Karneri, Kenera .	Amicably .	1-3-89.	29 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		21	Karneai, Motigah .	" .	4-3-89.	30 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		22	Nudia, Motigah .	" .	6-3-89.	31 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
(Pargana Sironi)	23	Ugan, Unsai .	" .	14-3-89.	32 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		24	Bari, Unsai .	" .	14-3-89.	33 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		25	Gogya, Azimnagar .	Panchayat .	14-3-89.	34 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		26	Bai, Tonkheri .	Amicably .	27-3-89.	35 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		27	Bai, Berkhara .	" .	27-3-89.	36 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.

W. M. CUBITT, Lieut., B.S.C.

APPENDIX "B."

Statement showing the Construction of Pillars during 1888-89.

Name of State.	Number of Pillars erected.	REMARKS.
Gwalior	176	
Indore	27	
Khilchipur	49	
Sarangpur Dewas, Junior Branch	5	
Do. do., Senior Branch	6	
Rajgarh	99	
Narsingarh	36½	
Suthalia	19	
Agra Berkhera	82	
Basoda	91½	
Kurwai	25	
Mohamadgarh	15½	
Jhalawar	11½	

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut., B.S.C.*

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement showing the Work done during the year 1888-89 on the Roads in the Bhopal Agency.

NAME OF WORK.	Outlay in 1888-89.	Brief history of work.
	<i>R</i>	
Constructing Biaora-Rajgarh Road.	2,960	The 15th mile has had the third coat properly consolidated, and the Niwaz river causeway has been extended on the east approach.
Paved approaches to Lotia Bridge in 71st mile, Dewas-Bhopal Road.	6,996	This work was commenced in April 1888 and finished in June. Owing to the black soil not having been removed from below the pavement in the first 60 feet or so of the east approach, the joints of the pavement have opened out at this end and a vertical crack has appeared in the south-east wing wall; the general stability of the work does not however appear much affected.
Metal collection for special repairs to Dewas-Bhopal Road (Bhopal Section).	1,642	This road has been made over to the Bhopal State.
Special repairs to bridges and culverts on Dewas-Bhopal Road, Bhopal Section.	234	This road has been made over to the Bhopal State.
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow and out-houses at Narsingarh.	862	This work was sanctioned towards the close of 1888, and a site for the work was fixed by the Superintending Engineer in February 1889.

SEHORE;

F. M. SCOTT,

*The 29th June 1889.**Executive Engineer, Indore Division.*

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal State for the year 1888-89.

Land Settlement.

The area of this State, according to the compass survey, is 6,764 square miles, and the population is 889,770 souls, being an average distribution of 131.6 souls per square mile. This scantiness of population is attributable partly to the hilly nature of the country and partly to the fact that the land settlement has, from olden times, been placed in the hands of contractors who have always unjustly oppressed the cultivating classes.

These contractors consist for the most part of State servants, or their relations, or those bearing fictitious names. Some of the contractors are bankers residing at Jabalpur, or other towns in British territory, while some belong to foreign territories, such as Seronj, &c. These have established banking firms in Bhopal as well as in district towns, where they serve the Government as petty treasurers. Some of these contractors are also mahajans of Bhopal.

There is no proprietary right observed in Bhopal territory, nor does there exist any right of property between the Durbar and the cultivators.

If the land settlement were made here on the same system as in Berar and Madras, it is believed that a considerable amount of land, which is at present lying waste, would be brought under cultivation.

With this object in view, I have, with Her Highness's permission, directed the Settlement Officer to proceed to the four parganas and prepare separate pattas according to the nature of land possessed by each cultivator, and to ask the cultivators to execute an acceptance of these of their own free will. The Settlement Officer is to explain to the people that no ejection or additional assessment will be made except by a competent Court, and that according to the Settlement Laws, which are about to be introduced, their rights will be considered and guarded in every possible way.

Another and stronger reason of disturbance is that during the last settlement, in spite of the prismatic compass survey, no rent rate whatever was fixed, field by field, according to the class of land possessed by each cultivator, nor was the land correctly assessed. No statement of assessment, either from Colonel Ward's time, or prior to it, is forthcoming among the records of the office, from which can be seen the amount of rent against each name. There is a column in the statement for the amount of rent to be filled in, but this has been left blank, and thus a most important point has been overlooked. This information can only be obtained from the village Patwaris, but unfortunately these men do not submit the annual rent rolls regularly, but when they are hard pressed, they submit fictitious papers prepared at the dictation of the contractors.

A great difficulty is experienced in settling cases that arise between the contractors and the cultivators regarding payment of land rent, inasmuch as there is no law in existence for guidance. I have observed in certain cases that the decisions are merely arbitrary ones.

In the absence of a classification of the soils of each field and the corresponding rent thereon, the complainants only lay down in their complaints the area in bighas and the amount of rent, which latter is only an imaginary item. This makes the case a very intricate one to decide unless enquiries are made on the spot. In that case even the settlement can hardly be said to be satisfactory, for, in the absence of previous rent rolls, the Judge has recourse to oral evidence, which is not always satisfactory, and decides the case on its merits. I remember once deputing an official to decide a dispute on the spot, in which the contractor claimed payment of arrears of rent amounting to Rs 362-5-6. The result of the enquiry showed that the contractor had already realized from the cultivator Rs 2,325 over and above his due.

On the expiry of the 15 years' settlement made by plane table survey, a 20-years' settlement was made, and the survey was made by prismatic compass. In certain parganas the term of the 20-years' settlement had expired, and Colonel Ward appointed the following staff to make a new settlement :—

	R
Munshi Wasiat Ali, Settlement Officer	@ 350
Malik Gulam Husen, Asstt. do.	@ 175
Farzand Ali, Peshdast	@ 50
Alimula „	@ 35

Besides these there were 120 clerks. The total monthly pay of the whole staff amounted to Rs 2,277.

On examining their work, which was laid before me for fixing the assessment, I found that the whole establishment had been employed for nothing. They had prepared no rent rolls, but what they had prepared was a paper in which the area of land is entered against each cultivator with no rent whatever. With such imperfect data on hand I was unable to fix any assessment. There was no paper forthcoming in the office which could give the required information. I therefore directed the Settlement Officer to reduce temporarily the establishment as much as possible, keeping as many hands as were absolutely necessary, and to proceed on tour in the district for the purpose of preparing such papers as would give me data, during the coming rains, on which to fix the assessments.

The Settlement Officer was furnished with the statements to work upon, samples of which are attached to this report. These statements are similar to those used in British territory for fixing or modifying assessments, and without these no officer can do his work.

The following was the reduction made in the Settlement Staff:—

Number reduced	85
Salary per mensem	Rs. 1,219

Munshi Fasihudin Ahmad, Superintendent of the Basti Settlement Office, who was recommended to me by Mr. Hooper, has been appointed Revenue Settlement Officer of Bhopal on a monthly salary of Rs250, and the undermentioned three assistants have been placed at his disposal :—

[illegible]

The total number of hands now employed in the Settlement Department is 35, and their monthly aggregate salary is Rs98.

The following table will show the amendment made in the assessment, and the remissions effected in the arrears of land rent by Colonel Ward:—

No. of villages affected.	Amended assessment.	Arrears remitted.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a. p.</i>
245	2,72,256	8,83,873 3 9

By this arrangement the contractors only have benefited, and not the poor cultivators. If these reductions and remissions had been based on a thorough examination of the rent roll and rent rate of cultivators, and had been made in proportion to the amount reduced or remitted, in the case of each cultivator, the benefit would certainly have extended to the cultivators. but now it would require very great labour and expense to attempt to distribute the benefits of these reductions and remissions amongst the cultivators. It has been found from cursory enquiries made by the Nazims and the Tahsildars in certain villages that some of the Mustajirs, who received the benefit of reductions and remissions by representing their rent dues as being in arrears had actually previously collected those dues. These remissions and reductions have been made in some villages at the request of the Mustajirs, while in some they have been made without any application whatever. The Bhopal State has suffered a considerable loss from these proceedings. Her Highness, however, is prepared to submit to this loss, if some remedy can be found for the cultivators. Some of the well-behaved Mustajirs, who had no arrears to pay, came up to me and said that if they knew beforehand that the defaulting Mustajirs would be rewarded by remissions and reductions in proportion to the arrears due from them, they would also have joined them.

The reason why the Mustajirs fell into arrears in this State was that, in accordance with the custom of the State, villages had been farmed to them without requiring them to furnish security of any sort.

With the sanction of Her Highness, I have made it a rule that no village is to be farmed in future till sufficient security has been furnished by the Mustajir, and as there is generally very little immovable property in the possession of Mustajirs, the security should be taken in shape of either Promissory Notes or cash. In the latter case the money will be invested in Government paper, and the interest given to the Mustajir. The value of the security in every case will be such as to cover the revenue demand for one year. This arrangement will prevent Mustajirs falling into arrears.

Forests.

When I first arrived in Bhopal, I found people generally complaining about the Forest Rules in Bhopal, and, on enquiry, I learned that their complaints were true, as the rules did not agree with those in force in British or in Native territories. My personal opinion was that the Forest Rules, introduced by Colonel Ward, would with slight modifications do very well and would prove beneficial to the State, and add to the public convenience, but Her Highness the Begum did not like such restrictions being imposed on her subjects, so I have compiled new rules in supersession of the old ones. The benefit of these rules will extend, not only to the Bhopal subjects, but, in certain cases, to the residents of the Hoshangabad District. The poor will have an opportunity of getting any amount of fuel wood for mere labour, and they may sell it. The people of the Sehore Civil Station have been placed on a par with Bhopal subjects.

If the Bhopal Forests were preserved like those of the Central Provinces, it is very probable that the miscellaneous receipts would equal, or, in some cases exceed, the land revenue of the parganas in which the forests are to be found, but our generous Ruler does not approve of the scheme being put in force.

Sayar.

		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		₹	₹ a. p.
1887-88	. . . . .	5,00,000	47,953 10 0
1888-89	. . . . .	4,55,522	47,953-10 0

From the above it will be seen that the Sayar receipts suffered greatly this year. Serious charges were brought against the motamim of that department for which he is now under trial.

Criminal Justice.

Number of cases disposed of	. . . . .	14,063
Do. pending	. . . . .	746

The following arrangements have been effected in this Department during my incumbency with a view to suppress dacoity and to prevent commission of other serious crimes.

1. Nineteen chaukis have been established on the frontier, and a few chaukis transferred from within the State to the borders.

2. Four patrolling Police Inspectors have been appointed.

3. One hundred and ninety new Sipahis have been added to the Police Force, and the Military Force has been ordered to render assistance to the Police when necessary.

4. The following registers have been ordered to be kept:—

(a) Register of professional criminals.

(b) A register of those previously convicted.

(c) A register of suspicious and notorious characters, including those who have no ostensible means of livelihood.

(d) Registered offenders of foreign territories.

(e) Registered offenders of this State.

5. Jagirdars and Mustajirs have been ordered to execute bonds to prevent commission of serious crime, such as dacoity, &c., to report offences and to give information of any changes in the whereabouts of bad characters.

Rules have been introduced for guidance.

Eight Honorary Magistrates have been appointed in the city with a view to their disposing of cases of smaller importance, and thereby giving sufficient time to the City Magistrates to decide larger cases, and also that the people of Bhopal should be induced to learn the work, and thus that State employment might be given to the youths of noble families after they had qualified themselves for office.

Mukhtars and Vakils were formerly not allowed to plead in behalf of the accused in criminal cases: the rule was unjust, so I ordered it to be discontinued. I found the jail arrangements to be good and not standing in need of any immediate change. Improvements will be effected gradually.

Civil Justice.

Number of suits disposed of	. . . . .	13,623
Do. pending	. . . . .	4,409

English to the Middle Class Standard is taught. Five boys went to Hoshangabad for the Middle Class Examination, but the result is not known as yet. If the Bhopal State wishes that the school should improve and become equal to a High School, a few more competent teachers should be added to the staff, which consists mostly of masters who have passed only the Middle School Examination.

There are five classes in the school, the highest being the middle school class. The following table will show the present staff with salaries, &c.:—

Name.	Passed in what Standard.	Pay.
		R
Naoroji, Head Master	B. A. of the Calcutta University	100
Syed Ahmed		25
Zahurudin	M. S. Class	15
Basdeo Sabai	Do.	15
Mohamad Askari, Muhafez Daftar Daftar		15
Manmohan Lal		15
Phul Chand, Assistant Muhafez Daftar		4
Abdula Khan, Farrash		4
Bahnukand, Chaprasi		4
TOTAL		197

The work of the Arabic and Persian teachers supervised by Moulvi Mahomed Bashir is satisfactory.

Medical.

The hospital, which is under Khushaldas Joshi, Assistant Civil Surgeon, is well conducted. He is a competent, hard working, and willing officer. The jail has also been placed under his charge. I have seen his work only during the past three months, and have found that the patients under his treatment, and other persons concerned, are grateful to him.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report on the Dispensaries by the Agency Surgeon:—

The Prince of Wales' Hospital, under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Khushaldas Joshi, continues to have very fair success, and the three dispensaries in the State are also doing good work * * * * *

The grand total of patients treated for all diseases exceeds that of the preceding year by close upon 9,000.

* * * * *

Thirty-three vaccinators were employed for six months during the year, and the total number of operations performed by them was 44,127, of which 35,918 were reported as successful, 5,473 as unsuccessful, and 2,736 as doubtful or unknown.

The number of operations is greater than in the preceding year by 3,151, and the percentage of successful cases is also higher, being 82 against 76.

The vaccinators were examined before they were sent out in the district.

The work is inspected by Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi and myself when on tour, and a Native Superintendent is employed to travel about the districts, and report on the work of the different vaccinators.

In the City of Bhopal and in every tehsil there are native physicians appointed by the State for treating the people, and the State incurs large expenditure in keeping up this establishment.

The following is an extract from the report of Hakim Muizuddin, who is the head of native physicians:—

Patients treated	15,960
Recovered	15,255
Died	188
Under treatment	528
Cost of medicine	R1,381-1-3
Pay of establishment	R1,592-0-0

The total hospital expenditure per annum is R20,966.

A female hospital, under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, was opened by Her Highness the Begum, and for some time it remained under the superintendence of Miss Stewart; but since her departure no other lady has been found to fill her place. The subject is under consideration.

Excise.

There has been an increase in the receipts on account of excise this year.

	R
In 1887-88	26,000
In 1888-89	30,000

A contract for a small annual sum of Rs25 has been given for selling spirituous liquors in the refreshment room at the Bhopal railway Station. The contractor has no authority to sell the liquor beyond the limits of the Indian Midland Railway. This cannot affect the receipts of the city contractor. There has been a little falling-off in the receipts in the mafassal on account of excise.

Stamps.

The receipts on account of stamps are very meagre; the Department requires much revision.

									R	a.	p.
Receipts for 1887-88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,000	0	0
Do. 1888-89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49,716	10	0

No stamp is attached to hundis in this State; the consequence is that when such hundis go to British districts, the holder has to pay some fine. This can only be remedied by either introducing the British stamp in this State, or with the sanction of the British Government, using a new State stamp for the purpose.

Mint.

The Mint arrangements are bad, and the constant fluctuation in the value of the Bhopal Rupee with respect to the Government Rupee subjects the Bhopal people and merchants to great loss.

Registration.

The Registration business is conducted in this State in a better way than it is in British districts, for here no document is registered till after the issue of a general notice to the people, and till all the objections that may be made regarding the subject-matter of the document have been heard and duly disposed of.

Military.

The organization of the army is good. The artillery, like the British Artillery, is in every way complete.

Mohamad Hasan Khan, Mir Bakhshi, is the General Commanding. His Assistant is a willing officer and is acquainted with his work.

The force was inspected this year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and so I need not dwell longer on this subject. Her Highness is desirous that her forces should remain in such a state of fitness as to be utilized by the British Government when necessary.

Changes involved by arrival of a new Minister.

I took over charge of the Minister's office on the 26th December 1888. At the same time I found that Israr Husen Khan, Muntazim Police, and Banki Behari Lal, Head Clerk, had tendered their resignations and were about to go away along with Colonel Ward. I then learnt that some more officials had submitted their resignations, some had applied for leave, and the remainder were also thinking of doing the same. I tried my best to keep them in the State service, but when I found that they did their work reluctantly and badly, I was obliged to permit the following officials to leave the service:—

- (1) Munshi Wasiat Ali, Muhtamim Bandobast.
- (2) Malik Gulam Husen, Assistant Bandobast.
- (3) Mohamad Husen, Nazim Junub.
- (4) Mahfuzul Bari-Sadrul, Muham, Faujdari.
- (5) Fakir Burhanudin, Naib Wazir Mal.

I was sorry to lose Mohamad Husen as he was an able official, and in consequence of the departure of these officials, I had great difficulty in conducting business. I put Jadu Rai, an old official of the State, and who was an Assistant in the Revenue Department, in the place of Altaf Husen, and appointed Kazi Nurudin Ali Khan, a pensioned Deputy Collector, in place of Jadu Rai.

Munshi Maksud Ali Khan, Naib Wazir, Dewani and Faujdari, all of a sudden presented his resignation on the ground of ill-health. In his place I temporarily put Abdul Ali Khan, an Assistant in the Mal Department, till such time as I should be able to secure the services of a competent person, and Abdul Ali's place was filled by Kazi Saidudin Khan. As Sayad Fakir Burhanudin also submitted his resignation, I was obliged to make the Kazi take over charge of

this post also. I am very much obliged to the Kazi Sahab, who has been conducting the duties of three different offices with great promptness and vigour. In fact I received great assistance from this hard-working, able, and experienced official.

[illegible]

I have got a good Settlement Officer in the person of Munshi Fasibudin, late Superintendent of Settlement in the Basti District. This official was strongly recommended to me by Mr. Hooper, Settlement Officer of the district.

In the place of Mahfuzul Bari Sadr ul Maham, Faujdari, I have put Sayed Inayut Husen, an old official of the State, whose post has been filled up by Mohamad Ishak, an old Tehsildar. In the place of Mohamad Husen, Nazim, resigned, I have appointed tentatively Mohamad Ali, an old Tehsildar.

I am very thankful to Her Highness the Begum, who herself does a great deal of work with experience and discretion. She permits me to see her thrice in a week, on which occasions I explain everything direct to her and receive her instructions. She never allows any other man to interfere with my work. She feels great interest in the well-being of her people. She has established schools in every tehsil where Hindi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic are taught, and has provided every tehsil with a physician and a vaccinator. She has also opened schools in the city for the general public. Her Highness spends a great deal of money in the sanitation of the city, as also in keeping the roads in order. All this expenditure is disbursed from the State Treasury, and no tax whatever is imposed upon the people for the purpose.

The water-works were started by Her late Highness the Kudsia Begum, but they were completed and greatly improved by Her Highness the Shahjehan Begum.

Large sums of money have been laid out in the construction of roads and bridges in the district, and the State has borne considerable loss by remitting certain duties and taxes.

For the convenience of the people, a railway has been constructed between Hoshangabad and Bhopal at a cost of 50 lakhs, and Her Highness has been pleased to give land and other necessary aid for the construction of the Indian Midland Railway in her territory.

Sample Forms relating to the Settlement Department—Assessment of Village
Tahsil , Zilla , for the year , Pargana

[illegible]

Statement showing different Articles grown during the year on certain areas.

Chor.	Area.	Name of article.
KHARIF.		Dhan.
		Kodon, Kutli.
		Ramelli.
		Tilli.
		Jwar, Makka.
		Arhar.
		Kapus.
		Esculent vegetables.
		Other esculent articles.
		Nasabkar Nagar.
		Ditto Chahi.
		Mung.
		Non-esculent vegetables.
		Other non-esculent articles.
		Mungphali.
		Total of the Kharif Crops.
RABI.		Wheat.
		Asti.
		Barra.
		Channa Khahis and Miwan.
		Kora Batta.
		Aloo.
		Masur.
		Esculent vegetables.
		Other esculent articles.
		Opium.
		Tobacco.
		Mustard, &c.
		Non-esculent vegetables.
		Other non-esculent articles.
		Total of Rabi Crops.
		Total Area.
		Total Area of articles classified.
		Area of Land yielding two crops in a year.

Class of Land.

CLASSIFICATION.	IRRIGATED.			NON-IRRIGATED.			TOTAL.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Gatta yielding two crops.	Garden.	Dependent on rain.	
Kalimat, 1st class .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Moran, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Kabar, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Bhawar, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Siyai, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							

Statement showing Past Assessment.

Number.	Name of Settlement with Dates.	Assessment.	REMARKS.

Statement showing the State of a Village.

[illegible]

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State for the year 1888-89.

1. The enclosures of this Report exhibit the subjoined result regarding the income and expenditure of the State during the year under review :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue with arrears	4,34,327	6	5
Expenditure	3,85,370	15	6

The item of expenditure includes R41,103 paid to liquidate the State debts.

2. A statement of the amount of debts paid by the State during the past three years has already been submitted to the Agency Office: it shows that R 1,27,768-7-9 is still due. His Highness the Raja is trying to clear off this debt as soon as possible.

3. The outturn of the kharif crop this year was good, but the rabi crop, owing to insufficient fall of rain, was far below the average. The opium produce was also below the average.

4. No epidemic cholera visited the districts during the year, but fever and pneumonia were prevalent.

5. The prices of food-grains were moderate during the year under review.

6. The boundary disputes, which had long existed between Rajgarh and Narsingarh, have come to an end, except four or five, which, by the Political Agent's kind attention, will soon be settled.

7. The advice, which Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., gave to His Highness while he visited Narsingarh during the last tour, proved beneficial to the administration of the State.

8. In accordance with the instructions received from the Agency Office as well as from the Superintendent of Moghias, efforts are being made to settle down, in one place, the Bagri, and other criminal tribes. They are properly supervised and supplied with farm implements taccavi, &c.

9. To carry out the Central India Agency instructions regarding the mutual surrender of criminals by the Native States in Central India, a Girai official, with a suitable party of horse and foot, has been appointed.

10. The following statement will show the number of criminal cases, including cattle thefts that have been disposed of during the year under report :—

Instituted	1,047
Disposed of	948
Number of persons concerned	1,729
Number of persons acquitted	573
Number of persons escaped	6
Number of persons punished as under	982
Imprisoned	61
Fined	769
Whipped	56
Imprisoned and fined	44
Imprisoned and whipped	16
Fined and whipped	10
Imprisoned, fined and whipped	7
Bound over to keep the peace	19
Pending at the end of year with 168 persons concerned	99

Out of the number of cases instituted, 3 cases and 5 persons were made over to the Agency Office for disposal.

11. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 238, of the aggregate value of R10,146: the number disposed of was 181, and the number pending at the end of the year was 47.

12. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted during the year, together with those pending at the end of the past year, was 1,126: out of this number, 922 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 204 on hand.

13. The number of Revenue cases, together with those pending at the close of the past year, was 344: out of this, 247 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 97.

14. Proceedings of Police :—

The number of cases reported	615
Ditto ditto detected	331
Ditto ditto not detected	281
Ditto persons arrested	566
Ditto cases disposed of	273
Ditto persons concerned	454
Ditto ditto punished	290
Ditto ditto acquitted	157
Ditto ditto died and escaped	7

The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 71, with 112 persons concerned.

Value of property stolen	R	a.	p.
	33,028	14	6
Ditto recovered	9,732	4	0

True Translation.

G. R. PEART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Abstract Statement of Income of the Narsingarh State for the year ending 31st March 1889.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.			REMARKS.
		R	a.	p.	
1	Last year's arrears	9,106	12	3	
2	Current year's revenue	3,59,658	3	6	
3	Customs receipts	18,991	9	11	
4	Miscellaneous receipts	4,705	1	9	
5	Tukana from Jagirdars	10,296	6	3	
6	Sarangpur Tanka	5,102	11	6	
7	Shujalpur do.	1,229	4	0	
8	Mushiat receipts	2,418	0	9	
9	Fines, talbana, fees, &c.	3,516	2	9	
10	Interest	5,854	8	3	
11	Exchange	2,104	14	6	
12	Debts recovered	2,063	1	0	
13	Cash balance in Treasury	9,280	10	0	
	TOTAL	4,34,327	6	5	

True Translation.

G. R. PEART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Statement of Expenditure of the Narsingarh State for the year ending 31st March 1889.

No.	PARTICULARS	Amount.			REMARKS
		R	a.	p.	
1	Pay of State servants	1,09,520	8	6	
2	Filkhana (elephants)	5,175	6	9	
3	Stable (horses)	16,208	4	1	
4	Goshala (cows)	2,414	15	9	
5	Fodder	2,500	0	0	
6	Shutarkhana (camels)	374	12	3	
7	Guests	2,459	1	9	
8	Deorhi (seraglio)	29,495	0	9	
9	Charities	5,448	8	3	
10	Temples	711	11	9	
11	Rewards, &c.	5,131	15	3	
12	Public Works	7,080	15	6	
13	Festivals	2,756	15	0	
14	Sayer stationery, &c.	1,010	12	10	
15	Pocket expenses	19,174	13	6	
16	His Highness's travelling expenses	5,128	12	0	
17	Travelling allowance to officials	467	7	3	
18	Repairs to furniture	1,268	2	0	
19	Miscellaneous purchases	13,999	7	0	
20	The Indore tribute	99,395	11	0	
21	Contingencies (State)	2,071	7	9	
22	Do. (Teshil)	3,221	3	6	
23	Sanitation, Dispensary, &c.	2,520	2	9	
24	Education	2,324	0	0	
25	Jail, diet of witnesses, &c.	3,534	9	10	
26	Farm implements	770	0	0	
27	Payment of old debts	41,203	2	6	
	TOTAL	3,85,370	15	6	

True Translation,

G. R. PEART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Translation of the Administration Report of the Maksudangarh State under the Bhopal Agency for the year 1888-89, dated Maksudangarh, the 18th April 1889.

The papers relating to the income and the expenditure of the State exhibit the subjoined results:—

Income	R	a.	p.
Expenditure	32,379	3	8
	31,916	2	9
Balance	463	0	11

Under head Expenditure is included the amount paid to liquidate the State debts.

2. The civil, criminal, and miscellaneous registers show the following entries made to the end of March 1889:—

Receipts	3,618
Reports	132
Parwanas	93
Orders	91
Letters	192
Cheques	771

3. Seventy-six criminal cases, including cattle theft, were registered during the year under review.

The number of persons arrested was 138. Out of these one person and one case were transferred to the Political Agent's Court at Sehore for final disposal. One accused person was made over to the Political Assistant, Goona, two to the Rajgarh authorities at Biaora, and one to Seronj. The remaining accused persons were disposed of by the State as under—

Imprisoned	15
Fined	58
Imprisoned and fined	8
Whipped	1
Acquitted	51

4. The following table will show the state of civil justice:—

Number of suits instituted during the year	58
Last year's balance	2
	TOTAL 60
Disposed of	57
	Balance on hand 3

The value of the newly-instituted suits was Rs. 1,396-12-0. Besides this, 280 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year under report.

5. The average price of food-grains was as under. The measure of weight used was the Government seer, and the current coin was the Bhopal Rupee.

Wheat per Bhopal Rupee	Srs.	Ch.
Gram	16	15
Jowar	18	10
Macca	16	15½
	17	8½

Twenty-one manis and 4 saıs of food-grains were imported into the State from foreign territories, while 40 manis and 16½ saıs were exported during the year under review. Excessive and untimely rain injured the kharif as well as the rabi crops, but the former on a larger scale.

6. Five or six wells were sunk during the year in Maksudangarh town as well as in the district.

7. During the months of July and August people complained generally of fever, cough, and diarrhoea, while the cattle suffered from foot disease.

8. The Jagirdars of Shahpur, Barkheri, Hatni, and Nawari, under the State of Maksudangarh, died during the year; their jagir villages have therefore been resumed in accordance with the State Rules. Enquiry is being made regarding the heirs of the deceased.

9. The Rani Puwarji, who went to Agra Barkhera to visit her relations, returned to Maksudangarh, while the Rani Kachwaiji went to Gopalpur to see her maternal relations.

10. Many dacoities were committed during the year in the districts of Seronj, Garha, Raghogarh and Aron of Gwalior and Bhopal which surrounded the State of Maksudangarh. These dacoities occurred within a radius of 7 kos from the capital town of Maksudangarh.

APPENDIX D.

No. 686, dated Baghelkhand Agency, Sutna, 21st June 1889.

From—Major DONALD ROBERTSON, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency and the Rewah State for the year 1888-89.

Officers.

1. Major D. W. K. Barr held charge of the office of Political Agent and Superintendent of Rewah from the 1st April to 14th December 1888, when I relieved him.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith held charge of the office of Agency Surgeon and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah from 1st April to 25th September 1888, when he was compelled by ill-health to take three months' privilege leave. The appointment was vacant until the 25th October, when Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy was appointed to officiate.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith returned from leave on the 25th December 1888, but on the 3rd March was again obliged to take leave and left for Bombay *en route* for England. He was relieved by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., who did not, however, take charge until the 16th March 1889.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Season and Crops.

2. The rain, gauged at Sutna, was 54 inches and 54 cents as compared with 45 inches and 67 cents in 1887-88. The fall, though sufficient in quantity, was so unevenly distributed that whilst the kharif crop suffered from excessive moisture, the rabi cultivation was restricted and retarded by extreme dryness. A too bountiful fall at first swamped the rain crops, and the sudden cessation of the rain in September left no moisture for rabi sowings, which were consequently restricted to low-lying lands, and those artificially protected. In some places there was a deficiency of nearly 50 per cent. in the extent of the rabi-cropped area, and, as late as the 15th January, doubts were entertained whether the standing crop could be brought to maturity owing to the generally prevailing dryness. A timely fall of rain in January, to some extent, relieved these apprehensions, though the advantage thus secured was partially at least discounted by rain and hail which fell in March and damaged the standing crops. It is not surprising that, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, both the kharif and rabi crops gave worse than average yields. Prices were fortunately easy, and there was no actual distress, though some of the poorer classes migrated, as they often do, in Baghelkhand to obtain work elsewhere.

Public Health.

3. Fever was prevalent throughout the district in September and October; and there were a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Sohawal State.

Public Order and Tranquillity.

4. The bulk of crime in the States of this Agency is very small. In February, a case of robbery on the mail cart passing between Rewah and Sutna occurred at Gahra Nala on the Sutna-Bela road in the Rewah State, 2 miles from Sutna. The dacoits were "Kunjurs" armed with "lathis," who had been loafing in the neighbourhood for some time and were easily traced by the Rewah Police. The driver was wounded and all the passengers were deprived of their property, amounting to about ₹1,000. Seven persons were arrested and punished, though one of the culprits, who is said to be in possession of the booty, is still at large. The attack was evidently directed against the property of the passengers and not against the Government mails, the contents of which were almost entirely respected.

Political Agent's Tour.

5. In December Major Barr accompanied the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Kutni to the Umaria Coal-fields where arrangements were made for the better sanitation of the village of Umaria, adjoining the coal estate. I visited Umaria in January and March in order to give effect to the arrangement made by Major Barr on the above occasion, and paid passing visits to Maibar and Uchara in January, and Nagod in February.

NATIVE STATES.

Nagod.

6. My predecessor's views regarding the administration of this State have been communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General. Since my arrival nothing special has occurred; the Raja is reported to be inaccessible and to take little or no interest in his State, and I am aware that he is not on friendly terms with his *Thakurs*. There is, however, a marked absence of complaints, and, so long as this continues, I conceive that it is no portion of my duty to interfere except by friendly advice as occasions offer.

Maihar.

7. I hear nothing regarding the administration of this small State, but the Raja is an enlightened Chief, and my relations with him have always been of a cordial character.

Sohawal.

8. The old standing feud between the Durbar and the Jagirdar of Raigaon is as keen and bitter as ever, and I see no prospect of any improvement.

Kothi.

9. I have nothing to record regarding Kothi.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

10. The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Total Number of Cases and Persons implicated.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
TOTAL	4	8	1	1	3	7	...	...

of. Four cases were tried involving 8 persons, as against 3 involving 3 persons in the preceding year. The average duration of cases was 7 days. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted. There were no cases of Sati or Samadh.

Police.

11. Under the orders of the Government of India the Agency Railway Police was abolished with effect from 1st May 1888, and in its place an Agency Police was organized to be maintained at the expense of the five States in this Agency.

An additional force, consisting of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables, was entertained at the expense of the States of Panna and Sohawal for the maintenance of peace on the Birsingpur boundary.

Education.

12. The schools at Rewah and Sutna have made satisfactory progress. Two boys of the Rewah High School and 2 from Sutna passed the Entrance Examination of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh University. The schools at Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi are said to be fairly attended.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Military.

13. Annual repairs to the military buildings at Sutna at a cost of R358 and petty repairs to the extent of R272 were done during the year.

Civil.

14. Annual repairs to the civil buildings at Sutna, amounting to R503, and petty repairs, amounting to R213, were executed.

Communications.

15. The operations were confined to the maintenance of existing roads.

Post Office.

16. One case of mail robbery occurred in the Rewah State, as already reported in paragraph 4. The mails were all recovered excepting a bag which is not believed to have contained anything of value from the village of Amarpatan.

Military.

17. The strength of the Detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Sutua is 64 sabres.

Dispensaries.

18. The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				Remaining on 31st March 1889.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Nagod	145	9,884	10,029	8,980	361	302	14	372
Sohawal	31	2,866	2,897	2,863	..	2	1	31
TOTAL	176	12,750	12,926	11,843	361	304	15	403

NOTE.—No returns are received from Maihar, the Chief of which State declines to have anything to say to the Agency Medical Department.

Vaccination.

19. The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the states of Nagod, Sohawal, and Kothi :—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	
1888-89	2,021	131	235	2,387	...	...	...	...	93.91

The number of vaccinations was 2,387, as compared with 2,153 in 1887-88. The actual expenditure was Rs 390, giving annas 3 as the cost of each successful operation.

Boundaries.

20. Disputes on file at close of 1887-88	5
New cases in 1888-89 . . . . .	...
TOTAL	5
Settled . . . . .	...
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer	1
Disputes left at the end of the year	4

21. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Rainfall and Crops.

22. The monsoon commenced at Rewah a little later than usual; the rainfall from July to September was 51 inches and 29 cents as compared with 53 inches and .03 cents in 1887-88. The remarks contained in paragraph 2 of the Agency section of this Report are applicable as a description of the past agricultural season in Rewah. Notwithstanding unfavourable conditions, the Land Revenue was collected in all parts of the State without any difficulty. Prices of food-grains were steady until August, when they rose owing to the deficient kharif crop.

Health.

23. Fever was prevalent in September and October, but there was no epidemic. Cholera, brought as usual by pilgrims, commenced in a sporadic form on the Great Deccan Road in February, and lingered until the close of the year.

Public Order and Security.

24. No sort of disturbance or opposition to the authority of the Durbar has been reported.

His Highness the Maharaja.

25. The Maharaja has enjoyed excellent health and has made good progress in his studies under the control of Dr. Goldsmith, His Highness' Tutor.

The Maharanis.

I attach Dr. Gimlette's report for further particulars on this subject.

26. The Chandelin Maharani has since this report was despatched returned to Sutna from Naigaon. The Maharani Ranawat died in February, to the deep regret of all in the State.

The other four Maharanis have maintained friendly relations with the administration.

Council of Sirdars.

27. Sawant Pokur Singh, one of the members of the Council, died in January, and Lal Chatrpati Singh, Thakur of Etwan, the Senior Sirdar of the Rewah State, was appointed to succeed him. The members of the Council have been regular in their attendance, and their advice has often been useful.

The following is a return of cases disposed of by the Council :—

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1889.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Dispose of.	Remaining on 31st March 1889.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	31	102	133	85	48

Principal events of the year.

28. Lal Ramanuj Parshad Singh, the Senior Member of the Consultative Council of Sirdars of the Rewah State, was, in recognition of his good services, invested with the title of C. I. E. The badge was presented to him by Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, in a Durbar held in the palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah at Sutna on the 26th October 1888.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Henvey visited Rewah on 24th February 1889. During his four days' stay there, he inspected all the State Offices, the school, jail and dispensary, and received visits from numerous Sirdars and officials, as well as deputations from the Chandelin Maharani.

Death of Maharani Ranawat.

The Maharani Ranawat, one of the widows of late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, died on the 6th February 1889, aged 55. As a member of the Udaipur family, she was highly respected in the Rewah State.

She held a jagir yielding about ₹40,000 a year, which has now lapsed to the State, and died leaving valuables worth ₹67,933-14-9, as well as about ₹5,500 in cash, all of which has now become State property.

Tour through the State.

29. During the cold season I visited Ramnagar, Siftlaha, Naugunj, Madhogurh and Huzur Tehsils, examining the records of the Revenue Offices and Civil and Criminal Courts, supervising the work of the Tahsildars and giving instructions where necessary.

Financial condition of the State.

30. The following statement gives the annual account for the year under report as compared with the estimate :—

REVENUE.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actual for 1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actual for 1888-89.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1888	2,46,488 0 0	1,83,991 9 1½	Revenue Department	1,18,668 0 0	1,18,836 0 9
Land Revenue	7,83,400 0 0	7,73,928 0 8	Forest	53 200 0 0	52,156 2 4½
Customs	1,74,817 0 0	1,56,393 3 11	Customs	34 636 0 0	35,105 14 4
Abkari	90,000 0 0	71,588 12 9	Army	2,69,927 0 0	2,67,538 11 6
Forests	1,19,050 0 0	1,36,480 2 10½	Law and Justice	12,804 0 0	14,927 6 9
Law and Justice	34,200 0 0	41,568 2 4	Police	30,120 0 0	30,413 14 2
Royalty on Coal	25,000 0 0	9,011 8 0	Jail	13,248 0 0	13,186 13 4
Interest	5,240 0 0	5,758 12 1½	Public Works Department	74,112 0 0	99,496 15 10
Cesses or Funds	28,100 0 0	19,822 14 6	Educational Department	17,304 0 0	16,789 7 1
Loans recovered	9,000 0 0	10,263 5 6	Agency charges	41,914 0 0	46,694 2 11
Miscellaneous	4,000 0 0	8,413 2 11½	Religious and Charitable grants.	64,836 0 0	68,635 0 9
Extraordinary	...	11,969 0 0	Medical charges	30,351 0 0	27,746 13 2
			Palace Expenses	1,64,805 0 0	1,84,401 14 8
			Miscellaneous	9,680 0 0	11,611 9 3
			Old debts	15,000 0 0	58,108 1 6
			Extraordinary	...	42,041 4 11½
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,50,605 0 0	10,87,690 5 3½
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,72,807 0 0	12,45,197 1 7½	Closing Balance	5,68,690 0 0	3,41,498 5 5½
GRAND TOTAL	15,19,295 0 0	14,29,188 10 9½	GRAND TOTAL	15,19,295 0 0	14,29,188 10 9½

The actual *cash* balance on 1st April 1888 is shown as $\text{Rs. } 1,83,991-9-1\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\text{Rs. } 3,68,174-3-2$, the closing balance in the account for 1887-88. The decrease of $\text{Rs. } 1,84,182-10\frac{1}{4}$ is due to the following causes :—

- (1) The sum of $\text{Rs. } 56,000$ invested in Government Promissory Notes, which was shown under the head of Cash in the closing balance of 1887-88, has since been transferred to its proper heading in a Loan Account and excluded from the cash balance ;
- (2) Advances, amounting to $\text{Rs. } 6,697-11\frac{1}{4}$, were erroneously shown under the head of Cash in the closing balance ;
- (3) $\text{Rs. } 30,469-0-11$, being the amount of advances included in the closing balance of 1887-88, has been adjusted during the year 1888-89 ; and
- (4) the sum of $\text{Rs. } 91,015-14-1$, loans made to Sirdars and others, included in the closing balance of 1887-88, have been separately accounted for and excluded from the cash balance.

The difference in important items between the estimate and actuals is accounted for as follows :—

*RECEIPTS.**Land Revenue.*

The decrease of $\text{Rs. } 9,471-15-4$ is owing to the Huzur Tahsil not having been completely assessed, as was anticipated when the Budget was prepared.

Customs.

The decrease of $\text{Rs. } 18,423-12-1$ is due to an indifferent season, which affected the tax on imports and exports.

Abkari.

The decrease of $\text{Rs. } 18,411-3-3$ is because, at the time of preparation of the Budget Estimate, it was expected that the Government of India would purchase the surplus opium in store here. This hope has not been realized. Besides this, there are some arrears recoverable from the contractors.

Forests.

The increase of $\text{Rs. } 17,430-2-10\frac{1}{2}$ is due to higher prices obtained for lac sold.

Law and Justice.

The increase of $\text{Rs. } 7,368-2-4$ is due to sale of jail manufactures.

Royalty on Coal.

The estimate of R25,000 was based on the statement received from the Manager of the Umaria Colliery, but the actual amount received during the year was only R9,011-8-0. R8,800-9-3 was received on account of royalty for 1888-89 after the year had closed.

Cesses or Funds.

The decrease of R8,277-1-6 is owing to unavoidable slow progress in the enhancement and assessment of revenue of the Huzur Tahsil villages.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of R4,413-2-11½ is on account of succession nazarana realized from Mohants.

Extraordinary.

The income of R11,969 is as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
The deceased Maharani Ranawat's jagir collections	4,733	9	9
Cash found in the Maharani's chests	6,434	5	6
Collections on account of 26 lakhs claims	801	0	9
TOTAL	11,969	0	0

EXPENDITURE.*Army.*

The decrease of R2,388-4-5½ is on account of savings in pensions.

Law and Justice.

The increase of R2,123-6-9 is on account of the re-entertainment of the reduced establishment of the Civil Judge's Office and the inclusion in the Civil Judge's office establishment bill of Captain Ram Singh's pay, R50 per mensem, which was formerly drawn in the list of Sirdars of Huzurpat.

Public Works Department.

The increase of R25,384-15-10 is due to the re-establishment of a Mistrikhana, and the maintenance of a part of the conservancy establishment which it was at one time intended to reduce, and various minor causes.

Educational Department.

The decrease of R514-8-11 is because the allowances payable to the Forest Rangers undergoing training at Dehra Dun were provided in the Budget Estimate, but were not expended, owing to the return of the students to Rewah.

Agency Charges.

The increase of R4,780-2-11 is on account of charges for telegraphic charges, preparation of uniforms for peons, khalasis, &c., repair of tents, tour expenses, and various miscellaneous charges.

Religious and Charitable Grants.

The increase of R3,799-0-9 is due to pensions granted to the servants who have been brought under reduction.

Palace Expenses.

The increase of R19,596-14-8 is on account of purchase of horses, hire of camels, and re-enlistment of establishments, the reduction of which was contemplated but not effected.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of R1,931-9-3 is due to "Beohari" expenses paid for the marriage of the daughters of Deoraj Singh Karchuli and Ragbir Singh Baghel.

Old Debts.

The increase of R43,108-1-6 is on account of payment of debt of R39,510-15-9 due to Joshi Parmanand Keshavji of Benares, and other petty debts.

Extraordinary.

The charge of R42,041-4-11½ is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Loans granted	5,025	0	0
Payment of arrears of salary due to Maharani Ranawat's servants	7,624	3	0
Funeral expenses of Maharani Ranawat	5,995	10	9
Payment to the Maharani before her death on account of charity	1,014	0	0
Pilgrimage expenses of Maharani Pariharin	1,642	5	3
Condolence expenses	610	2	0
Redemption of State villages	10,352	1	9
Other charges	9,777	14	2½
TOTAL	42,041	4	11½

Public Works.

31. The following is a summary of the operations of the Public Works Department under Babu Ganga Parshad, Assistant Engineer.

The principal original works done were—(1) the completion of a ward for eye patients attached to the new dispensary at Rewah and construction of quarters for the hospital staff, the main building being still in progress ; (2) the stables close to the Rewah palace ; (3) re-tterracing the roofs of two of the wards of the Rewah Jail and rebuilding of nearly half of the partition walls which collapsed owing to insufficient foundation ; and (4) quarters for the Head Master of Rewah High School and a cook-house for the boarders. Besides these there were petty original works and repairs to the palaces at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgarh, the kacheri buildings, the school and the regimental lines at Rewah, the Officers' bungalows at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgarh, the serai at Rewah, the military lines at Sutna, and other public buildings at Rewah and in the tehsils. The Sutna-Bela road, 87½ miles of the Great Deccan road ; the Rewah-Allahabad road ; the Gursari Ghat and Popra Ghat roads ; and some village roads were maintained ; and sanitary works were efficiently carried out in the Rewah City. The outlay on Public Works during the year was R70,467-9-1, including the cost of establishment, R8,603-10-8.

Forests.

32. Sayad Israr Husain held executive charge of the Forest Department. The income was R37,557-4-5½ more than that of the last year. There was a falling-off in the timber and bamboo traffic, but the loss under this head was made good by the sale of lac, which showed an increase of R45,548-6-10½. The forest-reserves and the trees along the Sutna-Bela road have been properly maintained.

Revenue Settlement and Survey.

33. The following return shows the work done by the Settlement Department in the Huzur Tahsil as compared with that of last year :—

YEAR.	Number of villages surveyed.	Number of villages assessed.	Old Jama.	Assessed Jama.	Difference.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1887-88	205	161	17,613 13 9	27,675 8 3	10,061 10 6
1888-89	55	78	21,138 8 3	31,486 9 6	10,348 1 3
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The assessment of villages in the Huzur Tahsil up to 31st March 1889 has resulted in an increase to the revenue of R25,502-11-3. The survey work in this pargana is approaching completion, and the work of assessment is expected to be finished by the end of 1889-90. The progress made is not so rapid as was expected, and greater activity will be looked for during 1889-90.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.

34. The following return shows the number and nature of cases disposed of in the different Courts of the State during the year 1888-89 :—

Number.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATE OF RAWAH.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	4	4	2	5	1	1	2	8	9	18
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	4	11	2	4	3	4	9	19
3	Criminal breach of trust . .	...	...	3	4	5	5	14	17	22	26
4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	...	2	7	10	27	17	32	29	66
5	Robbery . . . . .	...	...	1	1	9	26	2	5	12	32
6	Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	2	8	...	...	1	7	3	15
7	Rape . . . . .	...	...	7	7	2	2	1	1	10	10
8	Assault or criminal force . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	40	31	41
9	Wrongful restraint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	7	86	141	89	143
10	Theft . . . . .	...	...	1	1	44	86	249	424	294	511
11	Forgery . . . . .	...	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	7	7
12	Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	5	12	14	14	19
13	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	15	43	112	238	1,333	2,177	1,460	2,458
TOTAL .		4	4	43	93	192	403	1,750	2,870	1,989	3,370

Of 3,370 persons brought to trial, 1,676 were convicted, 1,554 acquitted, 89 escaped, 4 died, and 97 remained under trial. The large number of acquittals shows either a tendency on the part of Magistrates to favour the accused or defective police work.

The average duration of cases was 6·8 days, as compared with 8 days in the year 1887-88. But there is some reason to question the accuracy of such calculations. There were 112 appeals from sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. In 51 cases the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld, in 17 reversed, in 33 modified, 7 cases were remanded for revision, and 4 were pending. There were 40 appeals from the Magistrates' decision to the Dewan's Court. In 19 cases the sentence was upheld, in 6 reversed, in 11 modified, 1 was remanded for revision, and 3 were pending at the close of the year. There were 11 appeals to the Superintendent from the sentences passed by the Dewan. In 8 cases the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 1 modified and 2 cases were undisposed of.

Civil Justice.

35. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year 1888-89 :—

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.			DISPOSAL.			Remaining on 31st March 1889.
	Cases pending on 1st April 1888.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of	Total.	
1. Dewan	15	229	244	1	232	233	11
2. Civil Judge	27	134	161	13	120	133	28
3. Deputy Magistrates	904	4,135	5,039	1,074	3,663	4,737	302
4. Honorary „	322	1,613	1,935	252	1,354	1,606	329
TOTAL .	1,268	6,111	7,379	1,340	5,369	6,709	670

The work disposed of comprised 3,170 regular suits, 1,241 applications for execution of decree, and 958 miscellaneous cases. There were 438 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the decisions of the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates,—156 decisions were upheld, 76 upset, 36 remanded for revision, 9 compromised, 43 modified, 2 transferred, and 116 cases were undisposed of; 178 appeals were made from the Civil Judge's decisions to the Dewan's Court,—94 decisions were upheld, 18 upset, 35 remanded for revision, 1 compromised, 12 modified, 5 transferred, leaving 13 undisposed of. There were 83 appeals

from the decisions of the Dewan to the Superintendent,—53 awards were upheld, 3 upset, 1 disposed of *ex-parte*, 1 settled by mutual agreement, 1 modified, and 24 were pending on the 31st March. The following figures show the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts:—

		Total Value.		
		R	a.	p.
Dewan	.	1,06,959	8	7
Civil Judge	.	13,160	13	6
Deputy Magistrates	.	68,819	7	2
Honorary Magistrates	.	29,646	2	10
TOTAL		2,18,586	0	1

Revenue Department.

36. The total number of revenue cases taken up by the different Courts was 7,912, of which 6,175 were disposed of.

There were 77 appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge,—32 decisions were upheld, 7 upset, 4 modified, 10 remanded for revision, 1 compromised, 2 transferred; the remainder were undisposed of. Thirty-one appeals were made from the decisions of the Civil Judge to the Dewan,—2 awards were upheld, 2 upset, 21 remanded for revision, and 6 remained pending.

There were 55 appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent. In 34 cases the decisions were upheld, in 1 upset, in 2 modified, and 18 remained pending.

Jail.

37. The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail during the year under report:—

		IN JAIL ON 1st APRIL 1888.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.												REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1889.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Transferred.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.											
Prisoners undergoing sentence.	186	16	202	246	14	260	432	30	462	2	...	2	13	...	13	45	10	264	260	19	279	172	11	183	
Prisoners under trial	3	...	3	289	32	321	292	32	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	30	292	262	30	292	30	2	32

There were 215 prisoners in the jail on 31st March 1889 as compared with 205 in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners undergoing sentence and those under trial was 204·8. The total cost of their maintenance and that of the jail establishment was ₹10,990-9-9, and the monthly average cost per head ₹4-7-6.

The conduct of the prisoners was good. There was no escape from the jail.

Cholera broke out in the jail in March, when the buildings were at once cleared and the prisoners encamped outside and at a distance from the jail. Two prisoners only died.

There has been considerable improvement in jail manufactures. Some carpets, rugs, and other articles manufactured in the jail were sent to the Mysore Exhibition and were highly commended.

Education.

38. The following return shows the average attendance of boys, as compared with the statement of the previous year:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Description of Class.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
		1897-98.	1898-89.
Rewah High School	English, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi	235·07	216·62
Tehsil Schools (11)	Urdu, Persian and Hindi	404·15	409·14
GRAND TOTAL		639·22	625·76

There are 6 girls' schools in the town of Rewah.

The number of boys in the Rajkumar Class of the Rewah High School has, as a measure of economy, been reduced from 54 to 40 with effect from 1st April 1889, and the rate of allowance fixed at Rs per head.

Dispensaries.

39. The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report:—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				Remaining on 31st March 1889.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Agency Hospital, Sutna . .	43	2,409	2,452	2,273	50	73	3	53
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary . .	281	10,070	10,351	9,201	64	610	31	448
Rewah In-patient Dispensary . .	422	15,080	15,502	12,792	830	1,392	53	435
Rewah Out-patient Dispensary . .	273	9,990	10,263	7,909	1,362	729	3	260
Rewah Jail Hospital . .	25	2,581	2,606	2,589	1	2	7	7
Rewah Military Hospital . .	27	989	1,016	992	...	6	3	15
Mangowan Dispensary . .	693	18,436	19,129	15,864	1,514	1,222	52	477
Teonthur Dispensary . .	74	10,673	10,747	9,591	672	295	1	188
Bardi Dispensary . .	161	8,610	8,771	8,543	...	14	11	203
Ramnagar Dispensary . .	105	7,795	7,900	7,556	173	56	1	114
Chandia Dispensary . .	149	5,263	5,412	4,973	...	262	4	173
Sohagpur Dispensary . .	40	2,432	2,472	2,389	...	24	8	51
TOTAL . .	2,296	94,328	96,624	84,672	4,666	4,685	177	2,424

The total number of patients treated was 96,624 as compared with 69,854 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 177 as compared with 382 in 1887-88.

Vaccination.

40. The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State:—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown
	Successful.	Un-successful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1888-89 . .	33,813	1,696	1,731	37,243	75	12	10	97	95.22

No. 252, dated Sutna, 6th May 1889.

From—SURGEON G. H. D. GIMLETTE, Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency and Tutor to

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, Sutna,

To—The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah, Sutna.

I have the honour to forward my annual report as Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Report of Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Tutor to His Highness Vinkatesh Raman Ramanj Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Rewah, for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Having taken over the duties of the tutorship only a few days before the close of the official year, I am entirely dependent for this Report on the notes considerably prepared for my guidance by Surgeon-Major Goldsmith.

The arrangements originally made, and fully described in former reports, by him have been adhered to throughout the year.

The young Chief's studies, occupations, and associates seem most suitable to his condition, and to the objects in view, namely, the cultivation of enlightenment and rectitude, and the encouragement of manly habits and bearing.

At the same time is kept in view the undesirability of inducing tastes and habits which would minimise sympathy between the Maharaja and the people he is to govern.

As far as can be judged, none of the boys who are his companions are of vicious habits and disposition; and the Sirdars who are in attendance for the administration of the household seem men calculated to influence him for good.

He is subject to precisely the same discipline as his class-fellows, and the same amount of work is demanded from him as from them.

His health has been good during the year, in spite of an unhealthy rainy season.

No fresh development has been observed in the Maharaja's character and disposition during the year. He remains a thorough boy in his manner and tastes, and is docile and easy to manage. His most prominent faults are a tendency to carelessness and a want of application these are said to be less noticeable than they formerly were.

As regards the Maharaja's studies, Surgeon-Major Goldsmith remarks that his progress seems to have been rather slow during the year, but adds that this may be due to the necessity he found for frequent repetitions in certain subjects.

The Maharaja appears to me backward in speaking English. As this accomplishment is the one of all others by which in after-life his English education, as apart from his general training, will be judged, I shall endeavour to promote its acquirement to the best of my ability.

G. H. D. GIMLETTE,

Surgeon.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of His Highness's Personal Allowance for the year ending 31st March 1889.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
Particular.	Amount.		Particular.	Amount.		Average per month.	REMARKS.
	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	
Balance of previous year brought forward.	12,166	2 6	Salaries to servants, &c.	5,972	12 9	498	
Personal allowance of His Highness the Maharaja from April 1888 to March 1889.	40,800	0 0	Table allowances to Sirdars, &c.	3,173	7 0	264	
Miscellaneous presents from the Maharanis, Nichawar, &c., &c.	2,083	4 3	Religious and charitable grants	11,261	13 6	938	
			Food expenses	7,415	1 6	618	
			Miscellaneous	7,944	6 9	662	Includes the Durbar expenses, Maharaja's dress furniture, &c., &c.
			Total	35,767	9 6		
TOTAL	55,049	6 9	Saving	19,281	13 3		Includes R500 a month set apart for the Chandelin Maharani.
			TOTAL	55,049	6 9		

SUTNA ;
The 6th May 1889.

G. H. D. GIMLETTE, M.D., *Surgeon,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

APPENDIX E.

No. 896, dated Nowgong, the 1st July 1889.

From—LIEUT.-COL. F. A. WILSON, Political Agent, Bundelkhand,]

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1888-89.

Officers.

The Agency was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson throughout the year, as was the Cantonment Magistracy by Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple, and the office of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent by Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner.

Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Bundelkhand; the Political Agent's tour.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bundelkhand in the course of his tour, receiving the visits of the Maharajas of Datia and Samthar at Jhansi and of the Maharaja of Orchha at Orchha. At Nowgong the Maharaja of Charkhari and several of the minor chiefs and jagirdars were received by Mr. Henvey. Chhatarpur and Panna were then visited and the chiefs whose States are more distant from head-quarters were received. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh met the Agent to the Governor-General at Pararia Tola.

My tour, commencing in the middle of November, was continued till the end of February, during which all the leading States of the Agency were visited, except Ajaigarh and some of the smaller ones. Independent visits were paid to Charkari and Chhatarpur as occasion required.

Season and Crops.

3. The rainfall of the year was excessive, amounting to 67·86 inches, or about 22 inches above the average. It was very unfavourably distributed, and the *kharrif* suffered severely, being in places almost destroyed by excess of moisture in the early monsoon. Its cessation again was abrupt and early, very injuriously affecting the first rabi operations. Many fields in consequence could not be properly prepared for sowing, while in others the seed failed to germinate or the crops withered while still young. Charkhari, Baoni, Beri, and Gaurihar were the States that suffered most.

Public Health

4. Malarial fever was of more than usual prevalence, and was specially severe in the Orchha State. In other respects the general health was good; there was no cholera till quite the close of the year, an outbreak being reported in Birsingpur, a distant pargana of Panna, in March.

Political Pensioners.

5. One death only was reported: that of Musamat Udait Kuar, widow of Kuar Isri Gir, who died on the 8th October 1888. She was in receipt of a monthly pension of ₹40, which has lapsed to Government at her death.

Deaths of Chiefs.

6. Dewan Gujrae Sing of Jaso, who had for some time been ill, died on the 6th October 1888 without male issue. The succession accordingly fell to the only surviving younger brother, Chatarpati Sing, a youth of 16 or 17, who was recognized by Government as jagirdar in December. The young jagirdar had long been ailing, and died on the 29th January 1889.

Local Manufactures.

7. These call for no special remark. The manufacture of national arms of superior quality in Orchha, and to some extent in Datia and Bijawar, has been referred to in previous reports. The other manufactures are petty and of little note.

Irrigation.

8. The year has seen little extension of irrigation. In Baoni, however, works have been in progress to supply water from the Hamirpur branch of the Betwa, and this State appears fully alive to the benefits to be derived from a regular supply. The climate and soil appear peculiarly such as to profit by it, and the water has been used readily. Beri also appreciates the advantage of the canal, and these two States will, it is hoped, come largely under irrigation.

The Datia Durbar has also asked for water, and schemes are in preparation for its supply. Samthar has continued its capricious and uncertain attitude in this matter, and has decided on nothing.

Boundary Settlement.

9. Owing to Captain Dressner, the Boundary Settlement Officer, being on leave till 10th December 1888, work was begun late in the season, and the result was somewhat below that of previous years. Much of the latter portion of the season's work concerned investigations which were not completed before the close of the year. Besides the 13 cases noted in the last report as settled in the year under review, 8 disputes were decided before its close, making the total 21. Five other boundaries were settled after the 31st March 1889 and before the camp season was brought to an end. To the 30 disputes in the file at the beginning of the year, 23 were added, bringing the total to 53. Of these, 21 having been settled, 32 remained pending at the close of the year. The work of the department was carefully and efficiently conducted by Captain Dressner. Payment of arrears due having been made, it is hoped that disputes in which Bijawar is concerned may be taken up next season. This State and Panna continue to head the list as boundary disputants, being parties to nearly half the total number of disputes in the Agency.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

10. The following States were under management during the year :—

Charkhari.	Bhaisauda.
Sarila.	Garauli.
Jaso, from October 1888.	

The administration of Tori Fatepur continued under the widow of the late jagirdar. The young jagirdar was married in February 1889, a measure of some precipitancy and of doubtful wisdom in view of the general depression caused by an unfavourable season. It was, however, strongly pressed by the family, and as postponement would have entailed some loss in connection with preparations which had been made, the Thakurain's wish was acceded to.

Charkhari.

11. The management under Rao Bahadur Jughar Sing Indeo, the young chief's father, under the supervision of the Agency, has continued satisfactory.

The revenue was affected by an unfavourable monsoon, and amounted from ordinary sources to Rs5,59,000, and adding to this an extraordinary receipt of one lakh from investments realized, Rs65,000 opening balance, and Rs15,000, the balance of advances and deposits on the two sides, the total is Rs7,39,000. The disbursements including a large expenditure on public works of Rs1,80,000, and considerable sums paid in settlement of the Chief's marriage account of the previous year, amounted to Rs7,00,000. The closing balance of the year is thus Rs39,000. Though every effort was made to push on the public works, their completion by the end of September, the term which had been fixed for the Executive Engineer Mr. Dallas's employment in the State, was not found possible. On his departure, a subordinate of the department was retained till the close of the year, and works were completed with the exception of the ornamental structure to crown the handsome carved stone gateway of the palace enclosure.

The seasons were decidedly unfavourable, the State generally and the Satwara Pargana in particular suffering from the excessive and untimely rainfall. In the course of my tour in the Satwara Pargana many complaints were made by the cultivators, of the difficulty and hardship that would be felt in meeting the revenue demand, owing to the impossibility, from the early cessation of rain, of preparing part of their lands for the *rabi*. The springing crops also were to some extent obviously suffering from want of moisture and insufficient ploughing. The complaints, though exaggerated, were undoubtedly to a large extent well founded, and the Muntazim, who met me in the locality, admitted their reasonableness, and assured me that his careful attention would be given to the matter, and that the condition of the people should receive full consideration, so as to prevent any avoidable hardship in the satisfaction of the State demands.

The public health was generally good, with the exception of malarial fever, which, though very prevalent, was not of a severe or fatal type. In Pandit Bal Makund, who died in October 1888, the State lost a very old and faithful official. The Pandit was a member of the Durbar during the period the administration was conducted by that body, and had for long been as the head of the Revenue Department. His activity and services were conspicuous in the troubles in which the State was involved during the mutiny.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra continued in charge of the State Hospital and Dispensary as well as of the Jail, and other duties formerly noticed; and to these was added, during the year, the medical charge of the school boarding-house. All these duties were very satisfactorily performed by that officer.

The principal school of the State has maintained the high reputation it had previously earned. This institution is a credit, not alone to Charkhari, but I venture to think to Central India also, among the schools of which it would appear to occupy a very high position as judged from the result of examination. Two students passed the Entrance for the Calcutta University, and 15 went up for the Central India Schools Examination, and 2 for the Sanskrit Examination of the Queen's College, Benares, the results being not yet known. These results must be considered mainly due to the energy and ability of the Head Master, Pandit Jugal Kishore, whose efforts have been deservedly rewarded by the success his pupils have attained.

The girls' school continues to prosper, and its position and efficiency have become more assured.

Sarila.

12. The administration has been carried on by Rao Sambhar Singh, the young Chief's father, under this office.

This State is situated in the region which suffered from the year's abnormal seasons, but escaped lightly. Its financial position continues good, and, besides a lakh invested and ₹40,000 on loan, has a satisfactory balance in the treasury.

The young Raja has attended the Rajkumar College and has done fairly well.

Jaso.

13. The death of the Jagirdar, Gujraj Sing, on the 6th of October 1888 necessitated arrangements under the authority of the Agency for the administration pending the recognition by Government of Chatar Pati Sing as successor. Chatar Pati Sing, a minor himself, only lived a short time to enjoy the title and died on the 29th January 1889, and his successor had not been recognized by Government up to the end of the year. The administration had meantime been conducted by Pyari Ju, a maternal uncle of Gujraj Sing.

Bhaisaunda.

14. Gaya Persad, who had long conducted the affairs of this small jagir, was withdrawn in the course of the year. An Agency official was appointed in December 1888, as an Amin to the charge of the jagir for six months, to correct abuses and establish an orderly system.

Garrauli.

15. Pandit Damodar Das continued as Manager. The effects of order and system have exhibited themselves in the improved financial position of the State, and a scheme for liquidating the old debts is under consideration, by which, it is hoped, this burden may shortly be removed.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Orchha.

16. The affairs of this State have generally been administered in a very satisfactory manner. There has, however, been dacoity, and some serious cases have occurred, especially one at Birau in December 1888, in which ₹67,065 worth of property was looted. The Durbar has not relaxed its efforts for the suppression of this crime, which during the latter part of the year seemed to receive some impetus, perhaps owing to the times being hard.

Datia.

17. Affairs generally in this State have been uneventful, and in connection with dacoity there has been little to call for special notice, or to revive doubts previously entertained as to the concern of influential persons with leading dacoits. The proceedings of the Durbar in the case of a suspected dacoit surrendered by the Jhansi authorities showed much want of judgment and irregularity. The Durbar in January 1889 arrested and promptly handed over six accused, four of whom were subsequently convicted of dacoity; and one important offender was killed by the State sepoy.

Saithar.

18. The breach of relations between the Chief and his eldest son has not been closed; the matter has, however, been practically disposed of as far as is necessary, and further concern with this unfortunate difference will, it is hoped, not be called for on the part of the Agency.

The Durbar has represented that the liberal allowance made for the insane ex-Chief is not properly devoted to the securing of his comfort as intended.

Panna.

19. Nothing need be added to the notice in the last Report of the Durbar's relations with its important Jagirdars, the position remaining much the same as before. It is much to be regretted that matters between the Chief and his next brother have not improved.

The administration otherwise calls for no special remark, except perhaps notice of the extreme delays which frequently occur in official business.

Bijawar.

20. It can hardly be said that substantial or satisfactory progress has been made towards a more firm and just administration in this State. Improved procedure in some minor respects has followed upon the introduction of one or two more efficient and trustworthy officials last year, but evasion, delay, and infirmity continue to characterize the Durbar's dealings with larger questions.

No better understanding has been arrived at with certain of the Thakurs, who have for years been at variance with the Chief. The authority of the Durbar over this class is of the weakest, and appears quite unequal to enforce decisions ostensibly given, or to practically dispose of long standing disputes.

Agaigarh.

21. The conduct of the Thakur of Chaparwara was again the subject of proceedings. A report of high-handed conduct and threatened violence on the part of the Thakur, who appeared to have collected a certain following, necessitated the deputation of an Amin to preserve the peace. This seemed to have some effect on the Thakur, who has latterly shown a quieter disposition.

Baoni.

22. The unfavourable seasons of the past year told more severely upon Baoni than any other State, and the financial embarrassment noticed last year has been aggravated. The Durbar has not, in my opinion, failed in its efforts to administer economically, but had not a fair start being heavily burdened with debt at the beginning of the present régime.

The last instalment of the debt to Government was paid off during the year, but the effects of the bad harvest on the revenue have been disastrous, and heavy liabilities remain.

Every desire is shown by the Durbar to extend irrigation from the Betwa canal, and with this advantage and more favourable seasons the State should, on getting free from its present difficulties, prosper.

Chhatarpur.

23. For the first few months of the year, the administration continued to be most satisfactorily conducted, under the Chief, by Munshi Chaturbhuj Sahai, the Deputy Collector, whose services, having been lent to the State, had been employed for more than two years, at first under the supervision of the Agency, and subsequently at the wish of the Raja, on his being invested with powers. This officer died very suddenly on the 16th of August 1888, probably of heart disease. His death was much regretted personally by the Chief, who also felt his loss greatly in public affairs. Other arrangements for carrying on the important duties devolving on the late Dewan became necessary, and in consultation with the Political Agent, the Raja decided to entrust them to a body of four officials forming a Durbar Council, and with their aid the affairs of the State were efficiently administered for the remainder of the year.

The land revenue suffered from the bad kharif season, but not to the extent of the loss in some other States; other items of revenue were satisfactory, and under some heads showed substantial improvement. Notwithstanding high prices, there was a net reduction in expenditure. The revenue, including the opening balance of Rs58,361 and an extraordinary item of one lakh from realized investments, was in round numbers Rs4,65,000, and the expenditure, including nearly a lakh and a half on public works, Rs4,21,500, giving a closing balance for the year of Rs43,500.

The invested funds at the close of the year were six lakhs.

This State suffered, as did others, from unfavourable monsoon conditions. The kharif was injured in the first instance, while the rabi prospects were blighted by the early stoppage of the rain. There was a good deal of sickness, chiefly malarial fever, which is reported as having been very prevalent, and of a bad type. Small-pox also made itself felt.

By the close of the year, the scheme of Public Works inaugurated during the Chief's minority reached completion. The State has now an excellent jail and admirable Durbar offices, besides other needed buildings. The handsome new Durbar Hall is a very fine addition to the palace. Useful work has also been done on the road opening up the hitherto hardly accessible Kishengarh Pargana.

Education has continued to receive the attention of the Durbar, and the State school has maintained its creditable position. A scheme for the extension of simple and suitable teaching among the rural population has been under consideration.

The Dispensary Returns indicate a satisfactory working of the institution, under Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Sankar, and a large increase is again shown in the number of cases treated, and may be accounted for in part by the prevalence of malaria, and in part by the higher favour with which hospital treatment is regarded by the people.

Baraundha.

24. Less trouble than formerly has been caused by the concerns of this little Rajput State during the year under review. The difficulties with the brotherhood have been in some degree softened down by the lapse of time, and the Chief has been encouraged to look to his own resources in dealing with them, and to endeavour by conciliation to establish a better feeling. A large portion of this State is held in jagir, the holdings have been much sub-divided, and many of the holders are now in poor circumstances. Owing to the difficulty in recovering from the numerous Jagirdars, and to the loss caused by bad seasons, there will be difficulty in meeting the final instalment of nazarana due to Government.

Beri.

25. As was to be expected from its position adjoining Baoni, the full effects of bad harvests have been felt in this State. Very heavy debts have been in course of liquidation for many years past. A compromise with certain of the creditors was lately effected, but the straitened circumstances of the State, from the cause above noted, have rendered it impossible to meet the instalments now over-due.

Gaurihar.

26. Here also the loss, from unfavourable seasons, was severe. In view of the financial difficulties thence arising, Government was pleased to sanction a postponement of the first instalment of the nazarana. The jagirdar, who succeeded a year and a half ago, has shown a disposition to do his best in the management of his affairs.

No special reference to the remaining petty States is needed.

III.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

27. The Political Agent has no original civil jurisdiction, but as an Appellate Court receives appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate in cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. One such appeal was preferred in March and remained pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.

28. The Statement B annexed to this Report gives full details. Four cases of murder, four of culpable homicide, and two of dacoity were brought to trial, the convictions being three for murder, three for culpable homicide, and two for dacoity. There was one case of Sati in the Bijawar State, in which a widow committed suicide by casting herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. The Durbar made a very prompt report in this matter, and full investigation failed to elicit any trace of complicity on the part of the relatives in the woman's act.

Dacoity.

29. Twelve dacoities are reported as having been committed within the year, besides a few cases which occurred towards the end of the previous year, but the reports of which were not received before its close. The value of the property looted is returned at Rs88,417, of which Rs67,000 worth was plundered in the Birau dacoity in Orchha. In this serious case the dacoits are said to have belonged to Gwalior and Datia. At Mahewa, in an outlying pargana of Charkhari, a very daring dacoity was committed at the end of December 1888. Steps were taken, by the deputation of a special official, to trace the offenders in this case, but his efforts, though extended over a large area, had not, up to the latest report, resulted in definite

success, or the arrest of any leading offenders. Of the value of the clues obtained it is difficult to judge, until some important arrest can be made. The loss of property in this dacoity is estimated at nearly R18,000.

The Datia Durbar has professed great activity in its measures for suppressing the crime, and appears to have been roused to a sense of its responsibility in this connection. In the notorious murder of the informer Bhawani in Gwalior territory, noticed in the last Report, the result of the trial by that Durbar of the four Datia men accused of complicity has been an acquittal. A question of the exchange of outlying villages of Orchha, in which the Durbar found a difficulty in effectively dealing with outlaws, was referred to in last year's Report. In this matter the sense of the Jhansi authorities was adverse to an exchange.

The crime of dacoity generally would seem again to have received some stimulus, one of the most effective causes being probably the dearness of prices.

Thagi, &c.

30. Two cases of Jalparwa were reported from Bijawar, and were ordered for trial in the Court of the Political Agent, but were pending at the close of the year. One of these subsequently resulted in acquittal; in the other case, one of the accused was convicted. Leprosy was the cause of desire for suicide in both cases.

There were no cases of thagi, samadh, or kidnapping for immoral purposes.

Robbery of Government Mails.

31. No mail robbery occurred during the year.

A case of attempt at robbery in the case of a runner on the Nowgong-Sutna road beyond Panna was reported by the Post Office. As the fact rests on the statement of the runner alone, and nothing was effected, it may be considered open to doubt.

Female Infanticide.

32. No cases of this crime were reported. The registered births and deaths among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni as given by that State are :—

	Males.	Females.
Total births	214	175
Total deaths	99	93
	<u>115</u>	<u>82</u>

Chhatarpur reports the total number of Kachwaha Thakurs as being 88 at the close of the year.

Professional Criminals.

33. Under this head only two classes are registered in the Agency, *viz.*, Sanorias in Orchha and Chandrabedis in Datia; their numbers are returned as shown in the following statement :—

TRIBES.	Returned at the close of 1887-88.	Rejoined during 1888-89.	Total.	Absconded during 1888-89.	Died during 1888-89.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1888-89.	REMARKS.
Sanorias	46	...	46	...	...	...	46	
Chandrabedis	77	...	77	...	1	1	76	
TOTAL	123	...	123	...	1	1	122	

IV.—REVENUE.

34. Of the total tributes of R27,194-5-6 due to Government, R24,778-4-10 was realized during the year, leaving arrears amounting to R2,416-0-8, of which R2,337-14-8 due by Ajaigarh was paid on the 3rd April.

The following payments were made within the year :—

	R	a.	p.
Panna	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	4,675	13	4
Bihat	1,400	0	0
Paldev	163	14	0
TOTAL	<u>24,778</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

Succession Nazarana.

35. R63,000 was paid within the year by Basaudha, leaving R2,987 still owing on account of the instalment due.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, the Agency Local Fund, and the Rajkumar College Fund are exhibited in statements appended to this Report.

V.—EDUCATION.

Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

36. The number of boys on the roll at the close of the year was 12, being two less than at the end of the previous year. The efforts to induce Chiefs to show a keener interest in the institution by sending their sons and the cadets of the higher families in their States have had little success. Mr. Mather, the Principal, took leave at the beginning of the year, and his duties were satisfactorily discharged for the rest of the year by Mr. C. Welby, whose services were lent by the North-Western Provinces' Government.

The usual Annual Examination was held in September 1888, with fairly satisfactory results, and prizes for proficiency in studies, riding, gymnastics, and regularity of attendance were given.

Riding and gymnastics were regularly taught till October, when the instructors left the station in course of relief with the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Mr. C. Welby in the course of his annual tour inspected schools in seven States: the following remarks are extracted from his report:—

Orchha State School.

"Founding my opinion on a comparison of my examination results with the Principal's report of 1887-88, I venture to say that it has improved, and this improvement is due to the exertion of Pundit Chuni Lal."

"I examined the two young Princes of Tehri, Raja Bahadur and Rao Raja, and was rather surprised to find them so well up in their English Reader."

Datia State School.

"The English Department of this school may be said to be making fair progress."

Rajkumar Class.

"Fifty boys, 2 classes; last year the number of pupils was 30. I cannot say much in favour of this Department. One boy's dictation was very good, and most of them could read pretty well, but very few could explain the meaning of what was read."

Samthar State School.

"It appears that some progress has been made in the two upper classes, both as regards number of pupils and Hindi. Last year there were 20 boys in the first and second classes, this year the number is 34. In Arithmetic the results, as I have already pointed out, are unsatisfactory."

Charkhari Boys' School.

"It was a pleasure to me to examine this school, and the results are most satisfactory. This is the best of the State schools, and the management of it reflects the greatest credit on Pundit Jugul Kishore. English had been well taught throughout."

Charkhari Girls' School.

"This is an excellent school in both Departments; the girls explain the meanings of words and sentences, and write correctly to dictation."

Chhatarpur State School.

"As the three highest classes were preparing for the Central India Examination, which was close at hand, they were not included in my examination."

"In dictation, the results this year compare favourably with those of last year. Dictation is a very important subject in the lower classes. As regards other subjects, these classes are much the same as last year."

"The number of names on the rolls (i.e., including all departments) is 11 higher than last year, and the average attendance is better."

"*Village Schools*.—The total number on the rolls of the above nine schools has risen during the year under review from 220 to 224. As to their state, one school has improved since last inspection, and of the rest two may be classified as very good, and three good."

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial Civil.

37. Further progress has been made with the section of the Saugor Banda road noted last year as under construction; it is now nearly completed. The expenditure on communications was Rs18,618 upon original works.

The necessary land having been acquired, work was commenced on the Alipura Harpalpur road to complete the communication between Nowgong and the Railway in January 1889. Advantage being taken of $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the existing Nowgong-Jhansi road, the new portion striking off at the above mileage near Alipura to Harpalpur is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The line has been cleared, earthwork begun, and metal and material for bridges and culverts was in course of collection. The land for the portions of this road passing through Garauli and Alipura has been given by those States free of cost.

Native States—Public Works.

38. Returns received from Native States show an aggregate expenditure of Rs4,83,291 upon works of public utility and improvement. The accuracy of these figures cannot be absolutely relied upon.

Local Fund—Public Works.

39. Upon original works and repairs the expenditure was as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Agency Local Fund	352	0	7
Nowgong Cantonment Fund	5,460	11	4

VII.—RAILWAY.

40. The Indian Midland Railway was opened from Bhopal to Jhansi in January 1889, and the opening of the line through to Agra shortly followed.

On the Jhansi-Manikpur branch good progress was made. The section of 62 miles from Manikpur to Banda was opened for public traffic on the 15th February 1889. The completion of the important bridge over the Ken at Banda enabled plate-laying to be pushed forward vigorously from that side, while from Jhansi it was completed as far as Mow and close up to the Dhusan. The hope that there would be communication over the whole line by rail, by the middle of 1889, is practically realized.

Betwa Canal.

41. Figures obtained from the Canal Department show that the general usefulness of this work has been extended, the revenue having been increased from Rs63,800 to Rs75,700, or including miscellaneous receipts to nearly Rs80,000.

The extent to which Native State territory has availed itself of irrigation is not however quite so satisfactory as might be desired. The following extract from the report of the Executive Engineer deals with this point:—

"The progress in Native States is still unsatisfactory. The Maharaja of Samthar does not approve of a distributary proposed for him. As this would have brought water to his capital, he is scarcely likely to be anxious about it elsewhere. Two schemes are being prepared for the Datia State. The Baoni Durbar has started one minor, and a project is ready for another. The canal has done all it could in supplying professional advice gratis and in preparing schemes at its own cost, it rests with the Chiefs to help themselves any further. Relations with the various States through which the canal passes have been satisfactory as regards other matters."

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Post Office.

42. The same offices were open as during last year, viz.:—

Nowgong.	}	Sutna Division.	Charkhari.	}	Jhansi Division.
Ajaigarh.			Datia.		
Alipura.			Kadavra.		
Bijawar.			Samthar.		
Chhatarpur.			Tori Fatehpur.		
Gulgunj.			Tikamgarh.		
Panna.					
Rajnagar.					
Kan ta.					Allahabad Division.

The statistics of their working are given in Statement J appended.

Military.

43. The greater part of the garrison was relieved during the cold weather. Statement below gives the average strength:—

European Troops.

Royal Artillery	158
Infantry	413

Native Troops.

Cavalry	612
Infantry	830

Health of Troops at Nowgong for 1888-89.

Troops	Average of strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of deaths.	REMARKS.
P-4 Battery, R. A.	74	164	221.62	12.95	1	1.35	Ague and Eclampsia.	
O-4 Battery, R. A.	33	87	263.60	17.33	...	...	" "
Wing, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	179	537	300.00	13.01	1	.55	Abscess of Liver.	
Left Wing Suffolk Regt.	89	120	134.83	19.26	...	...	"
XI Bengal Lancers	450	207	46.00	10.09	...	...	"
VIII "	67	22	32.83	16.00	...	...	"
1st Bengal N. Infantry	866	837	96.65	11.74	7	.80	{ 3 Malarial Cachexia. 3 Debility. Abscess of Kidney.	
	1,758	1,974	156.50	14.34	9	.37		

The health of the troops was fairly good throughout the year, the death-rate being very low among the British troops especially; the number of admissions was, however, above the usual average.

Seven of the deaths occurred in the 1st Bengal Infantry soon after the return of the regiment from service in Burma, and can be, for the most part, ascribed to the effect of active service. There was no cholera.

Dispensaries.

44. Surgeon J. Pratt held charge of the Charitable Dispensary till near the end of October, being succeeded by Surgeon-Major Beamish for a few weeks. From November to the end of the year Surgeon S. H. Henderson held charge.

The number of cases treated was 6,036, being considerably higher than last year: 25 major operations were performed, 19 being for lithotomy, of which all succeeded except one. There were 270 minor operations. The most prevalent diseases was malarial fevers, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and rheumatism. The services of the Subordinate Medical Staff are again very favourably commented upon by the Agency Surgeon.

Charkhari Dispensary.

This dispensary was visited three times during the year by British Medical Officers, and very favourably noticed in their remarks. The number of cases treated was 10,562, with 19 deaths: 17 major and 484 minor operations were performed.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra held charge throughout the year, conducting his duties with the care and efficiency he has always shown.

Chhatarpur Dispensary.

This dispensary has also done excellent work; the number of admissions was again very largely increased, being 13,101 against 8,177 of the previous year; 26 major and 563 minor operations were performed. Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shanker evidently deserves credit, for the good management and increased usefulness of this institution.

Native States' Dispensaries.

Besides the two above noticed, there are dispensaries in 14 States, but some of them are of a very poor kind. They report a total number of 19,328 cases treated.

Vaccination.

45. The apathy shown by many of the States continues to be an obstacle to the more general diffusion of the benefits of vaccination and to hamper the efforts of the Deputy Superintendent to secure more marked success. The subordinate staff employed was the same as last year, *viz.*, 9 assistants and 51 vaccinators, and the number vaccinated was 29,056, of which 23,675 proved successful. The expenditure incurred was R8,577-5-0, and was defrayed by the States.

Statement of the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1888-89 :—

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT WAS ON TOUR IN THE MONTH OF .												
	April 1888.	May 1888.	June 1888.	July 1888.	August 1888.	September 1888	October 1888.	November 1888.	December 1888.	January 1889.	February 1889.	March 1889.	TOTAL.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson .	16	8	...	1	10	...	...	19	31	31	26	...	142

APPENDIX F.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1888-89 by Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent.

The past year has been an uneventful one, nothing of much importance having taken place.

The rainfall was less than usual, only amounting to 20 inches against an average of 36. The lowness of water in the wells was, in consequence, the subject of general complaint amongst the cultivators.

Notwithstanding the want of rain, the kharif crops were fairly good. But the cereals and opium in the rabi were much below the average; an 8 to 10-anna outturn of the latter crop only being realised.

Prices have been high throughout the year, and at first a good deal of distress was experienced in several villages in the districts of Agar and Shahjapur which was met by gratuitous distribution of food granted by the Gwalior Durbar.

2. The usual amount of cattle dacoity has prevailed throughout the district, especially in the larger States of Gwalior and Indore, and this crime will continue to flourish until better arrangements are made by the Police for the arrest and punishment of the receivers of stolen cattle.

Two cases of mail robbery have occurred during the year, the first on the Agar and Ujain road, when the mail cart was attacked and plundered in the evening, and two native passengers severely wounded; 6 of the robbers were arrested and 4 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

The other case occurred on the Agra-Bombay road when the mail bags were plundered from the runner. Efforts have been made by the district authorities to trace the offenders, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

A serious case of house burglary occurred in the city of Rutlam in January last, when one of the servants of the owner of the place was murdered by the dacoits. Seven of the dacoits were arrested and brought to justice, two of them being condemned to capital punishment.

Including summary trials, 33 criminal cases were tried by me as Magistrate or Sessions Judge, 2 remained over at the end of the year, but have since been taken up and disposed of.

From the Cantonment of Nimach only two appeals were received against sentences passed by the Magistrate. In one case the decision was confirmed, and in the other quashed.

Annual Tour.

3. During the winter I visited all the different States under this Agency. Commencing in November I marched *via* Shahjapur, Maksi, Narwar to Ujain. Later on I visited Sitamau, Mandsur, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam.

In January I met the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, at Dani Piplia in Banswara, where a Border Court was held. Twenty cases were disposed of, chiefly disputes between Bhils residing on the border and petty cases of cattle theft. The money awarded to plaintiffs by decision of the local Panchayats was paid over to the different parties in our presence.

This meeting of Political officers on the border is useful in obtaining a settlement of cases which otherwise would remain for long periods unadjusted. It also tends to cement friendship between the different States.

Gwalior.

4. My relations with the authorities in Malwa have been of a satisfactory nature. Several changes have taken place amongst the officials, notably the Subas of Agar, Ujain, and Nimach.

Improvement has taken place in the supervision of the Police and in the general conduct of judicial work. Cases are now promptly taken up and disposed of, instead of being allowed to remain untried for several months, as was formerly the case, before the appointment of the Chief Justice Srinivas Rao.

The jails at Ujain and Mandsur have advanced much in construction, and, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of the current year. New jails are also urgently required at Agar and Shahjapur, as the old buildings now used for this purpose are most unsuitable. The matter has frequently been brought to the notice of the Council, and it is hoped early sanction will be given for the construction of the same. New dispensaries, which were much needed, are in course of construction at Mandsur and Kachrod, and extensive additions are being made to the dispensary at Agar, separate wards being built for the occupation of patients under treatment, which will prove a great boon to the people of the district.

Indore.

5. I am glad to be able to report improvement during the past 12 months in the transaction of business with the officials of the parganas belonging to this State. Instructions from the Agency are now more promptly complied with, but much still remains to be done in the matter of arrest and surrender of criminals. Cases of dacoity are now in accordance with orders reported to the Agency, though from the small number of cases shown in the register, I am inclined to believe that all have not been brought to notice.

The Durbar has sanctioned the construction of a metalled road from the station of Piplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the town of Rampura, which will prove of much use to the traders of that district.

Hakims and vaccinators are, I am informed, sanctioned in each zilla, but no State dispensaries have yet been started, and the want of these is much felt by the inhabitants of the districts. It is hoped that the attention of the Durbar will early be drawn to this matter.

The appointment of a special officer has been sanctioned by the Durbar to supervise the Moghias in the Tarana district, where a large number of this criminal class reside. Lands have also been assigned to several of the families to induce them to cultivate and abandon their former unlawful pursuits.

Pirawa.

6. There is little to report regarding this outlying pargana of Tonk. The summary settlement drawn up by Captain Pears and alluded to in my last year's Report has been accepted by the villagers and no complaints have reached me.

The Moghias in this district appear to require closer supervision, as some instances have lately come to my notice in which men of this class have hitherto remained unregistered, and, in consequence, no check has been kept on their movements.

Jhalawar.

7. My relations with the four parganas of this State have been satisfactory. A serious case of dacoity occurred in the town of Dwar in 1887, when a large amount of property belonging to a wealthy banker was carried off. Owing to the negligence of the district officials, the perpetrators of the crime were not arrested until a few months ago. Five of the dacoits have now been tried by me and sentenced to transportation for 20 years.

Devas.

8. There are three parganas belonging to this State under this Agency. *viz.* :—

Alote.
Ringnod.
Gurgucha.

Everything appears to be going on satisfactorily, and there is nothing particular to bring to notice.

Jaora.

9. Affairs under the able management of Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister, have been carried on well, and the debt incurred in previous years is being gradually liquidated.

The State was visited by severe hailstorms in February, and the opium in three districts was much damaged. Owing to the partial failure of crops last season, the surplus at the end of the year was unfortunately not as large as was anticipated. In addition to the sum of ₹75,000, which was repaid to Government as part of the loan, about ₹85,000 was disbursed among different creditors, and 6 months' arrears of pay due to some of the State servants was cleared off.

His Highness the Nawab, at my suggestion, visited several of his parganas in February and March, and remained in camp for some weeks. These tours are desirable in his own interests and that of the inhabitants of the district, as it enables him to see how affairs are progressing and brings him in closer connection with his Jagirdars and subjects.

Several abuses hitherto prevailing in this State have recently been put a stop to by the orders of the Nawab, notably the taking of forced labour from people whenever state work had to be done, and the abuse of their power by the farmers of revenues in the districts of Tal and Mundawal.

The jail in the city of Jaora is in an unsuitable condition, and the attention of His Highness has been drawn to the necessity of alterations and repairs to it.

Four of the Chief's sons have attended the Daly College at Indore during the past year, and I am glad to be able to report that the Principal speaks well of their ability and application.

The state of the Moghias in the pargana of Mulhargarh, which was unfavourably commented on by Government and the Superintendent of Moghias in his last Annual Report, has been prominently brought to the notice of His Highness the Nawab; measures have been taken for improvement of their condition; and land on favourable terms has been assigned to them. It is hoped further complaints will not arise, and that they will hereafter be enabled to earn their livelihood by agriculture.

I append herewith a brief report drawn up by the Minister.

Rutlam.

10. As usual, I have nothing but good to report of this chiefship. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., is most praiseworthy in the attention he pays to the affairs of the State and the great interest he takes in all that concerns his subjects.

In July last the Dewan Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma resigned his appointment, and in his place a Council was formed consisting of four influential gentlemen. Two of these, *viz.*, Navin Chander Rai, Naib Diwan, and Krishna Rao, Judge, are official members; the other two non-officials being Seth Sri Krishna and Ganpat Lal, men who have long resided in the city of Rutlam and on whose judgment the Chief places much confidence.

In October His Highness sustained the loss of his grandmother, shortly after which he proceeded to Bombay on a month's visit, and whilst there had the honour of bidding farewell to His Excellency Lord Dufferin and being introduced to His Excellency the present Viceroy on his arrival in India.

Relations between the Chiefs of Rutlam and Sailana continue, I am glad to report, on an amicable footing. In consequence many judicial and boundary cases pending between their States have been amicably arranged.

Several miles of the border between this State and that of Banswara in Rajputana having been under dispute for some years, the appointment of Lieutenant Kaye of the Central India Horse as Boundary Officer has been sanctioned. Instructions have been issued to him to enquire into their respective claims and to demarcate the boundary.

A report from the Secretary of the Council regarding the affairs of this State during the last year is herewith attached.

Sailana.

11. His Highness Raja Dule Singh has enjoyed fair health throughout the year. Owing to the temporary absence on leave of his Kamdar, he has for a time himself supervised all affairs of the State. In January last he wisely granted some large remissions of land rent due from several of his cultivators.

The State, I regret to report, is still in debt to the amount of ₹1,11,394, but the Chief is making efforts to reduce this amount.

Owing to his having to support his adopted heir Kuwar Jaswant Singh, he finds it difficult at times to promptly meet calls on his treasury, as the yearly income of the State only amounted during the past year to ₹1,65,000. Kuwar Jaswant Singh has recently contracted two marriages, on which ₹10,000 was expended. This sum, however, will be met by gifts from the bride's family and from the customary marriage cesses levied from subordinate jagirdars.

Thakur Chatar Singh having obtained his majority was, in August last, put in possession of the jagir of Semlia, which, under the Hindu custom, he inherited on account of the adoption of his elder brother Kuwar Jaswant Singh by His Highness the Raja.

A new jail and post office, which were urgently required, are now being built at a cost of about ₹10,000, and will be completed in the course of the next two months.

Sitamar.

12. Raja Bahadur Singh has supervised the affairs of his chiefship in a satisfactory manner, assisted by his Dewan Bhawani Baksh, an old and trusted official.

The State is still in debt to the extent of about a lakh, and there is little hope of this being paid off within the next four years. Expenditure under several heads is now being diminished and gradual liquidation of debt arranged for.

A new dispensary was opened in December last, and an experienced Native Doctor, Gangadin, appointed to the charge of the same. The expenditure on this institution, amounting to ₹100 a month, has been promised by the Raja from the State Funds.

Several families of Moghias who formerly resided in the village of Chiklia owned by Thakur Takt Singh, father of the present Chief, were dissatisfied and left their homes. They have now been granted land on favourable terms in other villages belonging to the State.

Only two criminal cases of importance were brought to my notice during the year. One of these was transferred to the Gwalior Courts for disposal, as all the parties concerned belonged to that State. The other, a case of homicide by an Aorah, who caused the death of another of his caste during a faction fight, was tried by me, the offender being convicted and punished by imprisonment and fine.

A road to connect the town of Sitamau with the railway station at Mandsur, distant 16 miles, is much needed. The State, however, is too poor to supply the necessary funds for the cost of the same, and it is hoped that the Gwalior Durbar may be induced to construct this, as the greater portion of the land over which the road would pass belongs to the Gwalior State.

Piploda.

13. The Chief of this jagir, Thakur Dule Singh, died in October last, and the succession of his eldest son, a minor of 16 years of age, has been sanctioned by Government with the presentation of a suitable khilat. The Thakur left a large family consisting of several widows, six sons, and the same number of daughters. The income of the estate amounts to about ₹1,20,000, and on the death of the Thakur it was found that a debt of about ₹90,000 existed.

During the minority affairs are being managed by Thakur Mokund Singh, uncle of Kesri Singh and brother-in-law of the late Thakur. A banker has been appointed to receive the revenue of the estate, and arrangements have been made for reducing expenditure, by which a surplus of ₹23,000 may annually be calculated on towards payment of the debt.

Three of the sons are attending the Daly Rajkumar College at Indore, and are progressing fairly well with their studies.

The Piploda Thakurs are Rajputs of the Doria caste, and claim descent from the Jodhpur family. They hold their lands under Treaty No. CCXI, and have annually to pay to the Nawab of Jaora a sum of ₹28,000 Salim Shye as tribute. The Thakur receives tankha from both chiefs of Dewas and also certain cesses from the villages of Tal and Mundawal in Jaora.

Accounts of all income and expenditure are now submitted monthly to the Agency for inspection.

On the accession of Kuwar Kesri Singh, the Jaora Durbar claimed the right to levy succession duty, but on the matter being referred to Government, the claim was not admitted, the succession being a direct one.

Guaranteed Thakurs.

14. The only change that has occurred amongst these is that at Lalgarrh. Dewan Mohkam Singh, the late Thakur, died in July last at the age of 46 years. His nephew, Hari Singh, a minor of 10 years of age, was, at the request of the Thakuranis, acknowledged as successor, and the sanction of Government was accorded to this arrangement. During the minority, affairs will be managed by the widow of the late Dewan aided by the Kamdar, who has for many years been in the service of this family.

The estate comprises four villages held from Indore and Gwalior. In addition to the revenue of these, the Dewan receives certain cash payments from those Durbars amounting to about ₹10,000. In all, the estate is worth about ₹20,000. Unlike the majority of the Guaranteed Thakurs, the late Thakur kept his small estate free of debt.

It is proposed to send Hari Singh to the Daly College a few months hence, as he is an intelligent, promising boy, who is likely to benefit much by a course of study there.

A few petty criminal cases have been referred by some of the Guaranteed Thakurs to my Court for disposal. None of them are of sufficient importance to render comment on them necessary.

Neemuch Cantonment.

15. Captain Alexander has held the post of Cantonment Magistrate throughout the year under review.

Application was made by the military authorities to the Gwalior Durbar for a new artillery range, as the old one at Jiran was found unsuitable. The request was readily complied with.

Some complaints were received from the Cantonment Magistrate regarding encroachments by Gwalior cultivators within the cantonment limits, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Suba of the district with a view to keep a check on the same.

Roads.

16. All the roads in the Gwalior districts hitherto under the charge of the Department of Public Works were, in May last, transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works. The necessary repairs to these have been duly effected, and all are now in good order with the exception of the Agar-Ujjain road, which in many parts requires re-metalling. Traffic along this has much increased during the last three years, and doubtless will continue as soon as the extensions to Sarangpur and Susner have been completed.

It would be a great boon to the Jhalawar and neighbouring States if the small portion of country in the Indore State between the Jhalawar border and that of Sohait (Gwalior) was opened up for traffic. The cost would not be much, and is worth the attention of the Indore Durbar.

Another road which would prove of great advantage to the district would be from Ujjain to Maksi on the Agra-Bombay road, a distance of 26 miles, 10 of which run through Gwalior and 16 through Indore territory, thereby enabling traders to avoid the circuitous route *via* Dewas when going to the railway.

Education.

17. There is little to add to my remarks of last year regarding the schools at Agar, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana. It would be desirable if they could once year be inspected by the Principal of the Residency College. The attendance at most of these institutions is fairly good. There is no school worth the name at Sitamau, but the Raja has promised to make some arrangements for the education of his subjects. Greater attention has been paid to education in the different large towns of Gwalior, and the High School at Ujjain will doubtless produce many good scholars. The erection of a suitable building for this purpose in the centre of the city has been arranged for by the Sar Suba, Sir Michael Filose.

Postal.

18. With the exception of the robberies alluded to in paragraph 2 of this Report, the mails and parcels have been carried in safety.

Until recently no escorts were provided by the Gwalior State, but on the matter being brought to the notice of the Durbar the defect has been remedied, and due precautions are now taken for ensuring sufficient protection to the mails in future.

Irrigation.

19. There is little to add to my remarks in former reports on this subject. The attention of Chiefs has frequently been directed to the desirability of the construction of more tanks throughout their States, and the Gwalior Durbar has, I am informed, sanctioned a large amount for this purpose.

Native Handicrafts.

20. Large amounts of dyed and stamped cloths are made at Barod, Mandsaur, and Bhairogarh. Brass and metal vessels are manufactured in Rutlam and in its neighbourhood. At the Baijnath Fair held near Agar in April 1889, a large amount of native-manufactured goods were sold. The large imports, however, of Manchester fabrics and cloths from the Bombay mills are fast driving the local manufactures out of the market.

Boundaries.

21. Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald has been employed during five months of this cold season in settling disputes between Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhalawar and Sitaman. His work has been most successful, 26 cases having been decided with scarcely any appeals. Some of them were of long standing, and previous to this officer's deputation much animus had been shown by the Durbars and villagers regarding the disputed lands.

Several petty cases have also, at my instigation, been settled amongst themselves by the officials of different States. About 70 cases still remain unadjusted.

Attention of the different States has been drawn to the necessity of erection of pillars on all decided boundaries.

Studs.

22. Five stallions have during the year been maintained at Agar, *viz.*, 2 Arabs and 1 country-bred horse and 2 Arab ponies.

The grey Arab "Major" having become useless has recently been destroyed, and it is proposed to replace him by the purchase of another suitable young Arab from Bombay. The services of these stallions are much appreciated by the zemindars of the district.

At the Agar Fair held this month, about 60 animals competed for prizes. The show of young stock was inferior to that of previous years, but this is to be accounted for by the scarcity of water and grass throughout the country—Rs150 was expended in prizes; only 8 colts and fillies being considered fit to be entered in the first class and 14 in the second.

Military.

23. The 2nd Central India Horse under command of Captain Money was stationed at Agar till November, when it was relieved by the 1st Regiment from Goona under the command of Major Vincent. The usual detachments, 11 in number, throughout Malwa have been maintained during the whole of the year, and the main roads, where considered necessary, have been patrolled. The 1st Regiment was armed with Martini-Henry carbines in October last, and a marked improvement has taken place in the shooting of that corps.

This regiment supplemented by a squadron of 100 sabres from the 2nd had the honour of being inspected at Agar by His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, early in March 1889, when His Excellency was pleased to express his approbation of the high state of efficiency of the Force.

24. The following returns, as usual, are submitted:—

- A. Civil Justice.
- B. Criminal Justice.
- C. Attendance of witnesses.
- D. Police.
- E. Jails.
- F. Revenue.
- G. Education (Tables I to VII).
- H. Public Works from Local Funds.
- J. Post Office.
- K. Military.
- L. Vaccination.
- M. Report from Minister of Jaora.
- N. Report from Secretary, Council, Rutlam.
- O. Report from Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

AGAR;
The 23rd April 1889.

H. M. BULLER, Colonel,
Political Agent, West Malwa.

To—His Highness the Nawab Sabib Bahadur of Jaora.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Jaora State for the year 1888-89.

Season and Crops.

The untimely and unusual wet weather during the cold season preceding the last resulted in a scanty fall of rain during the last monsoon. The total rainfall gauged at Jaora was 18 inches and 40 cents, being a little more than half of the average of the preceding years. The fall was distributed as follows:—

Inches.	Cents.	
3	45	June 1888.
4	55	July 1888.
8	20	August 1888.
...	50	September 1888.
1	70	October 1888.
—	—	
18	40	
—	—	

The cold season which has lately come to an end was marked by an abnormal feature. All the districts of this State with the exception of Baroda were more or less visited by severe

hail-storms. Though the fall of rain was much below the average, still on account of its being well distributed the outturn of the kharif crops was satisfactory. The winter crops, which are raised on unirrigated land were, however, affected by the scarcity of moisture in the ground. The produce has been abnormally small, some fields having hardly given back what they had received. Had it not been for a plentiful supply of jowari, the price of wheat would have by this time risen to famine rates.

The opium crop has, I regret to say, suffered the most. The irrigation operations were imperfectly carried on owing to an insufficiency of water in the wells, while much damage was done to the standing crop by the fall of hail, in some of the villages half of the crops being destroyed. The total produce of opium is estimated to be less than half of the average. The figures below show the area brought under wheat and opium cultivation and the estimated produce thereof :—

		Area under cultivation.	Produce
		Bighas.	Maunds.
Wheat	. . . . .	49,532	77,815
Opium	. . . . .	17,494	1,738

Public Health.

On the whole, the general health of the year has been good, though I am unable to present a clean bill of health for the whole year owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the city of Jaora which raged during the months of December 1888 and January 1889. It attacked mostly children, of whom about 500 fell victims to it. Stringent measures were at once adopted to arrest the progress of the disease by improving the conservancy of the city and compelling persons to have their children vaccinated. No other epidemic occurred during the year. It is a matter of congratulation that Jaora has been quite free of cholera for the last three years.

Tour of His Highness the Nawab Sahib.

The districts had not been visited for several years by Your Highness or the Minister. It was, therefore, deemed desirable that a tour should be made during the cold weather. Your Highness, accompanied by the Minister, started on the tour on the 11th February 1889. The tour, which had been unavoidably delayed owing to the indisposition of Your Highness, lasted for a month, and was confined to the districts of Beroda and Tal Mandowal. Much useful work was done during the tour, which lasted till 13th March. The offices of the district officers were inspected, their work was examined, and the errors discovered were rectified. The presence of Your Highness at what I may call the door of the homes of Your Highness's subjects encouraged them to come forward and lay their grievances before Your Highness. Numerous cases of undue exactions by the village contractors from the cultivators were brought to light and were dealt with. Complaints were made by the people of some of the villages regarding the raising of the rent by the contractors, and in cases in which on enquiry the unfairness of the contractors' demand was proved reduction of the rent was ordered. I may here state that, according to the practice long established in this State, the whole district of Tal Mandowal is let to three persons, each holding a part of it. Formerly these contractors held almost unlimited power over the cultivators in respect of the rent of the land, and they used it most arbitrarily by fining the tenants and putting them in confinement for non-satisfaction of their demands. The officer in charge of the district had no power to interfere with their doings, his work being confined to civil and criminal matters. This state of things has been altered. The contractors have been deprived of their power, and all disputes between them and the tenants are enquired into and settled by the officer in charge of the district. The cultivators being generally illiterate persons, cannot keep a correct account of the payments which they make in kind or cash to the village contractors. This gives rise to constant disputes, in which the poor ryot is generally discomfited and in some cases obliged to pay more than what is due from him. It was deemed necessary that the State should give its help to the weak party. Orders were issued that the payments of the rent by the cultivators should be made in presence of the village Patwari, who should keep an account of them, and that such account should be referred to in case of dispute. I hope that this arrangement will put a stop to such disputes in future, and will protect the ryot from loss. It was found that the Kanungos and Patwaris did not do their work properly, and in some cases were not allowed to do it by the village contractors, to whose interest it was to keep the Patwaris ignorant of matters connected with the rent of the village land. The respective duties of the Kanungos and the Patwaris were clearly defined, and the officer in charge of the district was ordered to control their work and to report any case of the non-performance of the duty. There is no doubt that the tour made by Your Highness has proved beneficial both to the State and its subjects. The repetition of such tours for a more extensive period is most desirable.

Judicial.

The judicial work of the State is performed by ten Courts, of which four are situated in the districts and the remainder in Jaora. Each district has got one Court presided by the officer in charge of the district, who exercises both the civil and criminal powers. In Jaora, so far as the city itself is concerned, the civil work is performed by the Civil Judge and the Kotwal while the criminal work is mostly done by the City Magistrate, the Kotwal taking cognizance of only petty cases, such as assault, &c. The Court of the Tahsildar of Jaora is situated in the city. He is invested with civil and criminal powers, and his jurisdiction is confined to the district of Jaora. The Minister's Court is the court of first appeal. But in addition to the appellate work, all original suits, the value of the subject-matter of which exceeds ₹1,000, are instituted in his Court, and all trials of serious criminal cases are held by him. Your Highness's Court, called Mahakma Ijlas Khas, is the highest Court of Appeal.

Civil Justice.

The total number of cases for disposal during the year under report in all the civil Courts, including 43 pending from last year, was 1,636, in which the value of the claims amounted to ₹3,50,745-5-9. Of these 1,512 cases were disposed of, leaving 124 pending for disposal at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, 345 were contested and 965 uncontested, while 202 were decided *ex parte*.

The statement appended shows the work done in each Court. The number of appeals in civil cases received in Minister's Court during the year was 57, and one was pending from last year. Of 58 appeals for disposal, 36 were disposed of, leaving 22 pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of, in 27 the decree of the lower Courts was confirmed and in 9 it was reversed.

Criminal Justice.

Including 44 cases pending from the preceding year and 910 filed during the year under report, there were 954 cases for disposal. Of these, 836 were disposed of, leaving 118 cases pending at the close of the year. The total number of persons involved was 1,375, of whom 770 were convicted, 455 were acquitted, and 150 remained under trial at the end of the year. In the following table are noted the cases in which the offenders were charged with the commission of serious crimes : —

	Murder.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Rape.	Total.
Pending from last year	1	1	2	0	4
Filed during the year under report	1	3	4	5	13
TOTAL	2	4	6	5	17
Disposed of	2	3	4	4	13
Pending at the close of the year	0	1	2	1	4

Regarding the murder cases in the one pending from last year, the offence was committed in the city of Jaora on the 6th of January 1888. A Mahomedan sepoy in service of the State while passing through a narrow lane on his way to the house of a friend half an hour after sunset was shot dead. The perpetrators of the deed were not apprehended on the spot. Two persons were afterwards arrested on suspicion and brought for trial, but were discharged owing to the insufficiency of evidence against them.

The other case occurred at Tál. In it a child was suffocated to death soon after its birth by the mother, who wanted to hide her shame by secreting the child's birth. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. In these cases preliminary enquiry was made by the Minister, who committed them to the Political Agent, Western Malwa. The latter officer tried the accused and finally disposed of the cases. The other cases were tried by the Minister, whose orders were confirmed by Your Highness.

In addition to the above-mentioned civil and criminal works done by the Minister, 196 miscellaneous cases were disposed of by him.

Jail.

There are five jails in the Jaora State. The Central Jail is in Jaora City, while a small jail is situated at the head-quarters of each district. The district jails accommodate prisoners under-

going sentences of not more than one month's imprisonment. All the other prisoners are located in the Central Jail at Jaora. I deem it necessary to bring to Your Highness's notice the unsatisfactory condition of the Central Jail. The building does not afford sufficient accommodation to the male prisoners, while the rooms assigned to the female prisoners are small and badly ventilated. It is very necessary that new wards, more spacious and properly ventilated, should be built for the female prisoners quite separate from the quarters of the males, and that the rooms now occupied by the former should be enlarged and converted into a barrack for the latter. The above-mentioned improvements, if effected, will meet the necessary requirements. The jails in the district of Tál and Beroda were visited by me during Your Highness' tour. I found that the most objectionable practice of keeping the under-trial prisoners together with the convicts was in vogue, there being observed hardly any distinction between the two classes of the prisoners. Orders were accordingly issued for the abolition of the practice and for the building of a lock-up for the under-trial prisoners. There were 36 prisoners in the Central Jail at Jaora at the close of the last year, and 136 were admitted during the year under report, making the total of 172. Of these, 92 were released on the expiration of the term of imprisonment and 80 remained in the jail at the end of the year. The average daily attendance during the year was 40.

Finance.

I am happy to report that the improvement in the condition of the State's finances commenced in the year 1885-86 has continued uninterruptedly up to the present, and I have strong hopes that if the progress is further maintained, the State, which was heavily encumbered with debt, will find its burden getting lighter every year till it will be able to totally shake it off and in a few years to find its coffers full and itself able to apply their contents to useful and beneficial purposes. In the beginning of the year 1885-86 the State was found to owe Rs12,48,353-1-9 to its various creditors. It had further to borrow Rs3,78,641-8-0 from the Government of India.

Thus the total debt payable by the State amounted to Rs16,26,994-9-9. Of this, the State has paid off Rs8,21,378-2-9 within the last three years, leaving a balance of Rs8,05,616-7-0 at the end of the last year. It is expected that, excluding the instalment of rupees one lakh payable to the Government, a sum of Rs75,000 will be available at the end of the present year for payment to the other creditors, leaving a balance of Rs6,30,616-7-0 including the remaining amount of the Government loan. If the payment of the debt is continued at this rate, the whole debt will be cleared off within the next few years.

In treating of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the present year I must first note that as the State financial year has not come to an end, and as the total revenues have not yet been realized, it is impossible to state the actual receipts and expenditure. The Budget estimate has been revised and the figures given in the 3rd column of the statement annexed show the conclusion arrived at after revision. It is a matter of great regret that owing to the occurrence of adverse circumstances the bright anticipations formed in the beginning of the year are not destined to be fully realized. The failure of the winter crops owing to the scanty fall of rain in the monsoon and the damage done to the opium crop by severe hail-storms have caused great loss to the cultivators and have rendered them unable to fully meet the State demand. It is therefore expected that as regards the land revenue, the balance standing unrealized at the end of the year will amount to Rs11,000. This will not be the only decrease in the State revenues. The receipts from the duty on opium are expected to fall short of the estimate by Rs15,000. Though there has been an appreciable increase under other heads of receipts, yet it is not sufficient to cover the amount of the decrease. In the beginning of the year the total receipts under all heads were estimated to be Rs9,67,314-9-3, while Rs9,52,064-9-3 are expected to be realized, showing a decrease of Rs15,250.

On the side of the expenditure there has occurred an increase under certain heads amounting to Rs9,978-7-0, the most noticeable being under the heads of Grass, Hospital and Boundary Settlement. The total expenditure estimated was Rs8,70,573-12-9. It is now expected to be Rs8,80,547-3-9.

In accordance with the above-mentioned calculations, the net balance available for payment to the State creditors excluding the amount of the instalment payable to the Government will amount to Rs71,517-5-6. It is, however, hoped that this sum might be swollen to Rs75,000.

Education.

There are altogether seven English and Vernacular schools maintained by the State. Jaora is proud of possessing an English High School, besides having one Persian and two Hindi schools. The English school was once in an advanced state under the superintend-

ence of an able Mahomedan graduate of the Calcutta University, when it had the honour of passing two students in the Entrance Examination. This happened in the year 1881. On its unfortunately losing the services of its able Superintendent, it made a retrograde movement and was reduced to a condition of a third class school. However, efforts have been again made to restore it to its former state. The staff of the teachers has been strengthened and closer attention has been paid to the character of the instruction received by the students. The result is that the school has shown signs of reviving. It has been able to send up this year nine boys for the Central India Schools Examination, 1 in the first class, 3 in the second class, and 5 in the third class. Though the result of the examination is not yet out, it is expected that six boys will come off successful. There are Persian schools in the districts of Tál and Malargadh, while Beroda has a Persian as well as a Hindi school. The district of Sanjit is without a school of any sort. During the tour made by Your Highness, I had the opportunity of visiting the schools at Beroda and Tál, and I am able to report favourably about them. I found the teachers taking interest in their work and showing a great zeal in its discharge. All the schools, English and Vernacular, are under the superintendence of the Head Master of the Jaora English School. Further particulars regarding the latter school will be found in the statement annexed. In addition to the schools maintained by the State, there are 22 private institutions in the city of Jaora, including one girls' school, in which Gujarati is taught. The total number of scholars receiving instruction in the public and private institutions is 1,190.

Public Works.

As regards buildings, no new works were taken in hand during the year. Small additions were made to some parts of the palace and repairs were done to some State buildings as well as to the office buildings in the districts. The work of metalling and repairing the roads in and out of the city of Jaora was carried on during the year. The roads having been neglected for many years had fallen into a very bad condition. They are now, with a few exceptions, in perfect order and a source of great convenience to the public. It should be mentioned here that there is no competent officer to supervise the work of the Public Works Department. The officer in charge is an old man without having any knowledge of even the rudiments of the science of Engineering. I should like to have a better qualified man appointed in his place.

Boundary Settlement Work.

A great deal of work has been done this year in the way of settling the boundary dispute cases. There were 17 boundary cases in which this State was in dispute with other States. There were 9 cases in which the dispute was between the villages of Malhargarh district of Jaora and those in Indore and Gwalior territories. In 6 cases the dispute was between the villages of Sanjit district of Jaora and those of Indore and Gwalior territories. In 2 cases the disputants were Amba Jagirdar of Jaora and the States of Rutlam and Sailana. Of these cases, 13 were settled by Captain Macdonald, the Boundary Settlement Officer, during the year under report. There are 4 cases remaining unsettled. Of the cases settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer, in two cases the Jaora State has appealed against his order; the result is not yet known.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases there were two cases in which the dispute was regarding the boundaries of the villages belonging to the State Jaghirdars, viz., Gudarkhera and Amba, and Mandawal and Abupurah. These were settled during the present year.

State Officials.

There have been a few important changes in the State officials. Pandit Bisheshar Nath, the former State Vakil in attendance on the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India was dismissed, and Pandit Sham Lal, the vakil at the Western Malwa Agency, was appointed in his place. The latter officer was succeeded by Pandit Tirbhawan Nath, who had formerly held the same post for a long period and who was at the time of his re-appointment efficiently discharging the duties of a City Magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Jaora, 17th April 1889.

Abstract Statement showing the Revised Estimate, the Receipts and Expenditures of Jaora State for the year.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance available.	REMARKS.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
9,52,061 9 3	8,80,517 3 9	71,517 5 6	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN.

Minister of Jaora.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of Jaora State for the years

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1897 89.	Revised Estimate for 1899 89.	Decrease.	Increase.	REMARKS
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Land Revenue . . .	8,04,472 8 3	7,93,472 8 3	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
2	Tribute . . .	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	...	...
3	Customs . . .	20,795 0 0	20,795 0 0	...	...
4	Excise . . .	9,606 5 6	9,906 5 6	...	300 0 0	
5	Miscellaneous cesses and dues.	19,019 12 0	19,319 12 0	...	300 0 0	
6	Opium . . .	53,467 0 0	38,467 0 0	15,000 0 0	...	
7	Stamps . . .	5,744 11 6	5,744 11 6	...	...
8	Law and Justice . . .	10,996 0 0	10,996 0 0	...	...
9	Registration . . .	1,350 0 0	1,750 0 0	...	400 0 0	
10	Dustakana . . .	715 0 0	715 0 0	...	...
11	Interest . . .	540 0 0	540 0 0	...	...
12	Chanda Wardi . . .	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	...
13	Salt . . .	3,125 0 0	3,125 0 0	...	...
14	Fees on Tune Bargains .	3,500 0 0	8,800 0 0	...	5,300 0 0	
15	Grass . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
16	Jail . . .	150 0 0	400 0 0	...	250 0 0	
17	Repayment of loan due to State.	1,996 0 0	1,996 0 0	...	...
18	Printing Press . . .	326 4 0	326 4 0	...	...
19	Miscellaneous Receipts .	1,111 0 0	1,111 0 0	...	...
20	Arrears of Revenue .	...	3,500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	
21	Extraordinary Receipts .	...	700 0 0	...	700 0 0	
	TOTAL .	9,67,314 9 3	9,52,064 9 3	27,000 0 0	11,750 0 0	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,

Minister of Jaora.

*Comparative Statement showing the Expenditures of Jaora State for the
years*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1887-88.	Revised Estimate for 1888-89.		Decrease.		Increase.		REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R	a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Allowance of His Highness the Nawab Sahib's relatives.	1,36,664 7 0	1,36,664	7 0	...		...
2	Miscellaneous servants	55,557 0 0	55,557	0 0	...		...
3	State troops	71,664 12 0	71,664	12 0	...		...
4	Civil and Military pensions . . .	20,312 7 0	20,312	7 0	...		...
5	Charitable allowances and annuities .	10,540 13 0	10,540	13 0	...		...
6	State contribution towards the maintenance of Malwa Contingent.	2,02,263 0 0	2,02,263	0 0	...		...
7	Second instalment in payment of Government loan.	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000	0 0	...		...
8	His Highness' kitchen and other establishments.	57,293 0 0	57,293	0 0	...		...
9	Personal allowance of His Highness Nawab Sahib.	36,000 0 0	36,000	0 0	...		...
10	Land Revenue	58,666 0 3	58,666	0 3	...		...
11	Law and Justice	11,975 1 0	11,975	1 0	...		...
12	Public Works	17,254 0 0	17,254	0 0	...		...
13	Gardens	2,099 0 0	2,099	0 0	...		...
14	Jail	3,000 0 0	3,500	0 0	...		500 0 0		
15	Hospital	7,986 0 0	9,486	0 0	...		1,500 0 0		
16	Education	4,222 2 0	4,222	2 0	...		...
17	Interest	16,000 0 0	16,000	0 0	...		...
18	Education of His Highness' sons .	3,803 12 0	4,475	12 0	...		672 0 0		
19	Boundary settlement expenses . .	1,702 8 0	3,702	8 0	...		2,000 0 0		
20	Agency Vakils and their establishments.	4,650 0 0	4,650	0 0	...		...
21	Allowance to State Treasurer . .	1,875 0 0	1,875	0 0	...		...
22	Printing Press	1,127 14 0	1,127	14 0	...		...
23	Grant-in-aid to His Highness' relatives and State servants on the occasion of marriages in their families.	2,500 0 0	2,500	0 0	...		...
24	Travelling allowance to State servants .	1,000 0 0	1,000	0 0	...		...
25	His Highness' travelling allowance .	5,500 0 0	5,500	0 0	...		...
26	Charities and rewards	1,500 0 0	1,500	0 0	...		...
27	Celebration of festivals and His Highness' birthday.	3,304 15 3	3,304	15 3	...		...
28	Entertainment of state guests . .	4,000 0 0	4,000	0 0	...		...
29	Opium scales expenses	774 0 0	774	0 0	...		...
30	Toshakhana	3,984 0 0	3,984	0 0	...		...
31	Kothar	3,690 0 0	3,690	0 0	...		...
32	Firewood	2,360 0 0	2,360	0 0	...		...
33	Postage	800 0 0	800	0 0	...		...
34	Grass	9,614 0 0	14,614	0 0	...		5,000 0 0		
35	Newspaper subscription	600 0 0	600	0 0	...		...
36	Ice	1,250 0 0	1,250	0 0	...		...
37	Compensation to contractors of customs on account of abolition of transit duties.	5,040 1 3	5,040	1 3	...		...
38	State contribution to the Moghia Fund	...	301 7 0	...		301 7 0			
	TOTAL .	8,70,573 12 9	8,80,547	3 9	...		9,973 7 0		

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,

Minister of Jaora.

Statement showing the work of the Minister's Court on Appellate side.

Balance at the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending for disposal.	REMARKS.
			Decrees confirmed.	Decrees refused.	Total.		
1	57	58	27	9	36	22	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Statement showing the work of the Criminal Courts of Jaora State during the year 1888-89.

COURTS.	Number of cases pending at the end of last year.	Number of cases for disposal during the year 1888-89.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Balance.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons pending for trial.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Minister's Court . . .	10	178	188	169	19	258	75	148	35	
Magistrate's Court . . .	12	272	284	232	52	438	170	201	67	
Tal Office	4	218	222	205	17	317	86	213	18	
Melhargadh Office . . .	18	85	103	77	26	103	35	42	26	
Sanjeet Office . . . .	...	59	59	55	4	123	61	58	4	
Baroda Office . . . .	...	31	31	31	...	33	1	32	...	
Jaora Kotwali Office . . .	.	67	67	67	...	103	27	76	...	
TOTAL	44	910	954	836	118	1,375	455	770	150	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Statement showing the work of the Civil Courts of Jaora State during the year 1888-89.

NAME OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE END OF MARCH 1888.		NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.			
	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	DECIDED EX PARTE.		UNCONTESTED.		CONTESTED.		TOTAL.			CASES PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		
							Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.		Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Minister's Court	7	1,18,052 11 0	131	1,64,930 8 3	2,82,983 3 3	138	10	14,609 10 6	16	6,763 2 6	80	63,918 0 0	106	91,290 13 0	32	1,91,692 6 3		
Civil Court	10	1,135 7 6	219	27,342 4 9	28,477 12 3	229	118	15,962 1 6	75	7,085 2 0	29	3,155 1 3	222	26,142 4 9	7	2,335 7 6		
Tahsil	1	265 5 3	118	7,634 2 9	7,899 8 0	119	22	882 8 6	14	266 15 6	48	6,484 0 9	84	7,633 8 9	35	265 15 3		
Kotwali	15	521 2 0	673	9,505 0 0	1,026 2 0	688	15	150 0 0	635	8,750 0 0	23	130 0 0	673	9,030 0 0	15	996 2 0		
Tal Munsiff	4	923 0 0	128	7,687 5 0	8,610 5 0	132	5	905 10 0	82	2,991 5 6	30	3,336 3 0	117	7,233 2 6	15	1,377 2 6		
Melbargadh Tahsil	6	780 0 0	114	4,464 13 6	5,244 13 6	120	...	...	55	2,836 10 3	51	1,240 14 6	106	4,077 8 9	14	1,167 4 9		
Sanjit Munsiff . . . . .	...	...	74	4,782 1 9	4,782 1 9	74	17	944 12 0	17	944 12 0	34	1,889 9 9	68	3,779 1 9	6	1,003 0 0		
Baroda Thana . . . . .	...	...	136	2,721 8 0	2,721 8 0	136	15	909 0 0	25	500 0 0	96	1,312 8 0	136	2,721 8 0	...	...
TOTAL	43	1,21,677 9 9	1,593	2,29,067 12 0	3,50,745 5 9	1,636	202	34,308 10 6	965	30,137 15 9	345	87,466 5 3	1,512	1,51,907 15 6	124	1,98,837 6 3		

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Register of boys of High School, Jaora, showing the progress made during the year 1888-89.

No.	Month.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance	Percentage.	No. of boys sent up last year for Central India Schools Examination.			No. of boys passed last year.			No. of boys sent up this year for Central India Schools Examination.			Remarks.
					1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	April.	95	66	69.47	The result of this year's examination not known as yet, but six boys are expected to come off successful.
2	May .	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	June .	95	66.01	64.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	July .	87	65.48	75.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	August .	89	70.42	70.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	September .	93	66.90	71.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	October .	86	57	66.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	November .	85	54.79	61.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	December .	87	54.13	62.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	January .	81	58.28	69.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	February .	87	57.14	65.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	March .	86	53.23	62.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,063												
Average monthly attendance.		88.58												

ICHHA RAM,
for Head Master.

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89.

Events of importance.

The late Minister, Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma, having resigned his appointment, Pandit Navina Chandra Rai, Naib Dewan, officiated in that post from 1st April to 18th June 1888. From 14th June 1888 a State Council was formed, composed as follows:—

President.

His Highness SIR RANJIT SING, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Rutlam.

Members, Official.

PANDIT NAVINA CHANDRA RAI.
MR. K. S. RISHVADKAR, B.A., LL.B.

Members, Honorary.

SETH GANPAT LAL.
SETH SIR KRISHNA.

Secretary.

PANDIT NAVINA CHANDRA RAI.

To the end of the official year, 76 important cases were laid before the Council, most of which were finally disposed of. There have been 49 meetings of the Council to the close of the year. The usual routine business of the Durbar was carried out by the Secretary, State Council.

Agricultural.

Owing to want of sufficient rainfall both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops suffered. Relief was given to the cultivators in the following manner.

Postponement of the recovery of revenue in many cases, and Tukavi advances of Rs5,000.

The produce of the year is estimated as follows:—

	Area cultivated.	Produce.
Jowar	40,000 bighas.	1,00,000 maunds.
Cotton	7,535 "	7,535 "
Indian corn	6,189 "	35,000 "
Wheat	71,650 "	1,43,299 "
Opium	6,189 "	15,472 seers.
Linseed	8,000 "	16,000 maunds.

Land.

The following boundary disputes have been the subjects of much correspondence during the year:—

- (1) Jaghirdar Lunara of Rutlam and Baramad Kheri, &c., of Sindhia's territory.
- (2) Chbandargarh Sarwan and Berda Estates of Rutlam and Bauswara territory.

Lieutenant Kaye is now engaged in settling the second of these disputes.

Construction of, and repairs to, several wells have been sanctioned during the year.

Trade and Customs.

The duties on several articles were reduced during the Tribeni fair. Two fairs took place during the year, *viz.*, the Tribeni fair and the Bibrod fair: the former lasted from 28th December 1888 to 1st January 1889, and the latter from 8th November 1888 to 16th November 1888.

The imports and exports of the principal articles of trade into and from Rutlam during the local year ending on Sawan Sudi Punam Sambat 1944, *i.e.*, 23rd August 1888, have been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat, &c.	58,737 Pothi.	3,992 Pothi.
Opium	Butti 951	Butti 400
	Chix 1,781	" 924
	Chests Nil.	" 1,225
Linseed	3,947 Pothi.	726 Pothi.
Cotton	Nil.	1,856 maunds.
	Kapas 394	Nil.
Piece goods	5,084 Pothi.	3,393 Pothi.

One case of opium smuggling was tried, and the smugglers punished with imprisonment and fine. Several petty cases of smuggling of other articles were also detected.

Judicial.

The number of civil and criminal cases decided during the year by the local Courts was as follows:—

Civil and revenue cases	1,033
Criminal and miscellaneous cases	1,618

One very important semi-religious case of long standing between two sects of the Jains called the Mandirwálás and the Thánax-Wallahs was decided in *Ijlas khas*.

A gang of robbers who committed robbery and murdered one man in the suburb of Rutlam was arrested, and their case after preliminary enquiries by the *Sarnyayadhisha* was sent up to the Political Agent who sentenced two of the robbers to capital punishment, one to transportation for life and one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the Rutlam Jail.

The *Sarnyayadhisha* has been invested, in addition to his other powers, with power of summary trial of petty civil cases for transactions not extending longer than six months.

Public Works.

1. The new house built for the use of the Assistant Opium Agent has been occupied by Mr. Grant, the Assistant Opium Agent.
2. The construction of the hospital building has reached up to the arches of the doorways.
3. Extensive repairs have been made of the local Courts.
4. A new lock-up is under construction.
5. Some additions have been made to the opium godown.
6. The works for completing the Ráj Ságar tank have been taken in hand.

Municipal.

A bridge on a suburban road is being rebuilt.

Fire broke out in the town several times, but they were invariably extinguished by means of the fire-engines before they could extend to more than one or two houses.

New conservancy carts have been made, several wells cleared up. More attention is paid to sanitation.

Jail.

The average number of prisoners in the Rutlam Jail during the year was 40.

Educational.

The number of students of the Rutlam Central College who passed the Central India Examination in 1888 was as follows:—

	Went up.	Passed.
1st class	2	1
2nd „	3	1
3rd „	5	3

One ex-student of the college passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Medical.

The only change in the establishment of the local dispensary has been that Mr. Gopal Rao, Hospital Assistant, has been appointed in place of Hira Lal, who was allowed to resign.

The average number of daily patients treated in the dispensary during the year was 244.23.

Personal.

The grandmother of His Highness the Raja died.

Financial condition.

Owing to the agricultural failure caused by want of sufficient rainfall, the income of the State was not prosperous; the State has, however, only been able financially to make the two ends meet with difficulty, but fortunately it has not been obliged to contract any debt.

Statistics.

The statistics for the year will be found in the returns submitted in vernacular.

FRANJIE BHAKOJIE,
Vice-President, State Council.

APPENDIX G.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of the Bhopawar Agency during the whole of the year under review. For this reason all matters worthy of notice have been referred to in that portion of the Report which directly deals with the State which they concern. In November and December 1888, the Agent to the Governor-General made a short tour in the Agency, visiting Dhar, Sirdarpur, Mandu, and Manpur. During his visit he saw nearly all the Chiefs and Bhumias.

2. The Political Agent was in camp at Ali Rajpur and Jhabua from the beginning of the year till the 20th April, and he again went on tour when the Agent to the Governor-General visited the Agency. On 6th February he arrived at Barwani, where he remained till the 15th March. The state of affairs in Barwani is not satisfactory, owing to the Rana and Dewan being unable to work together, but in other parts of the Agency no political difficulties have arisen. The usual disputes between the guaranteed Bhumias and their suzerain Durbars continue; they are being enquired into and will be settled as soon as possible. Formerly the Durbars of Indore and Jhabua exercised a joint jurisdiction in the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, and in 1880 an exchange of territory was effected by which Thandla was kept by Jhabua and Pitlawad by Indore. Unfortunately, owing to objections on the part of the late Maharaja Holkar, the documents regarding the exchange were not properly completed, and as disputes on the boundary have begun, it is possible that the whole question of the boundary, which is about 62 miles long, may be reopened.

Telegraphs.

3. The work done at the Dhar and Sirdarpur Telegraph Offices has considerably increased, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Receipts.	Issues.	Receipts.	Issues.
Dhar	1,779	1,643	2,056	1,936
Sirdarpur	649	637	1,086	1,002

CHAPTER II.

MANPUR DISTRICT (BRITISH).

Settlement.

4. The new ryotwari settlement introduced on 1st April 1887 is working satisfactorily. The arrears of land revenue due at the close of the year were R636, of which R429 were on account of the previous year and R207 for the year under report. Of the former sum, the Kamasdar states that R260 are not recoverable, the cultivators having either died or left the pargana. It is, however, satisfactory to note that no difficulty is experienced in recovering the revenue fixed under the new assessment.

Forest.

5. There is nothing to add to the remarks made last year about forest conservancy in the pargana.

6. The Commissariat Department was supplied with 1,368,001lb of grass, against 1,169,287 of the previous year. The profit, R2,052, will appear in the current year's account.

Receipts and Expenditure.

7. The subjoined table shows the Income and Expenditure of the year:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS	
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue	7,644	11,303	Land Revenue	1,334	1,678
Sayar and Miscellaneous	4,846	4,017	Public Works	2,650	1,900
Abkari	3,673	3,653	Law and Justice	1,248	1,399
Stamps	641	490	Education	978	963
Law and Justice	129	84	Forest Establishment	1,392	1,287
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...
Total Receipts	16,935	19,547	Total Expenditure	7,602	7,227
Opening balance	3,805	5,129	Remitted to Indore Treasury	6,000	13,387
GRAND TOTAL	20,740	24,676	Grass supplied to the Commissariat Department, Mhow	2,009	1,754
			Closing balance	5,129	2,308
			GRAND TOTAL	20,740	24,676

8. The receipts under Land Revenue show an increase of ₹3,659, which was due to the revenue for the whole year having been realised according to the new assessment, while, during the previous year, the first two instalments only were recovered under the new assessment. The large decrease under Sayar and Miscellaneous was mainly due to a falling-off in the export of inferior or burning wood.

Expenditure.

9. Land Revenue. The increase is due to the increased establishment necessitated by the new settlement having been employed during the whole year while they were only paid for four months during 1887-88.

Public Works.

10. The sum of ₹1,900 only was sanctioned by Government. It was spent as below:—

Repairs to buildings	255
Ditto roads	899
Ditto wells	461
New wells	285
TOTAL	1,900

One old well was constructed. There were 185 wells in the pargana on 31st March 1889, of which 60 belonged to Government.

Schools.

11. The average attendance at the three schools maintained in the pargana at a cost of ₹1,381, was 105 against 102 of the preceding year.

Dispensary.

12. This institution, which cost ₹945 during the year, gave relief to 3,445 patients against 3,341 of the year preceding.

Rainfall and Crops.

13. The rainfall registered at Manpur was 30·85 against 51·15 inches of the previous year. Owing to insufficient rain the kharif crops suffered partially, while the outturn of the rabi was only half the average. The opium crop was almost equal to the average.

Judicial—Civil.

14. Including the 30 pending cases, 98 cases were filed : of these, 84 of the value of ₹6,406 were disposed of at an average cost of ₹5-4-6, leaving a balance of 14 cases.

15. The number of criminal cases for disposal were—

[illegible]

the number of persons implicated being respectively 5 and 39: of this number, 28 were fined and 7 imprisoned.

16. The population of the district is 4,946, showing a slight increase on last year. There are 366 tiled houses and 753 thatched houses. The number of cultivating families is 612 against 602 of the previous year.

17. On the expiry of the previous settlement, several kacha wells belonging to the ryots have lapsed to Government, but they are so filled with earth that they hold little water, and unless money is spent on them they cannot be of use.

18. Asad Khan has been granted an increase of pay, which, I think, he thoroughly deserves.

NATIVE STATES.

19. Owing to the short fall of rain last year, remissions will have to be made in some parganas, Kuxi especially having suffered from drought. Dhar has, however, been more fortunate than the districts east and north of Indore, and returns show that the grains which form the staple food of the poorer classes were cheaper at Dhar during the year 1888-89 than during the preceding year.

20. Owing to the sickness of his relative, the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch, and for other reasons, the Maharaja remained at Indore for a considerable time during the autumn of 1888. In the winter he visited Mandu, but, unfortunately, was unable to make an extended tour, owing to a serious attack of fever which laid him up for about three months. He completely recovered before the close of the official year.

21. The receipts were R7,65,334 and the expenditure amounted to R7,13,633, showing a saving of about R52,000. The State holds Government Promissory Notes worth R5,60,000, and the cash balance in the Central Treasury was about R83,500 at the close of the year.

22. The form in the margin shows the work done by the Civil Courts of the State. The

CASES.	Number.	Value.
Pending	739	<i>R</i> 2,70,488
Filed	2,143	1,88,712
TOTAL	2,882	4,59,200
Decided	2,171	2,21,332
Remaining	711	2,37,868

number of suits remaining undecided is about the same as last year. One hundred and eighty-nine appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and 267 appeals were filed during the year, making a total of 456. Of the appeals decided, only 94 were con-

firmed, while 175 were reversed and 7 were modified. In addition to these, 82 appeals to the "Huzur Durbar" are pending.

23. In the Criminal Courts, 1,041 cases were disposed of, while in 612 cases the offenders were not discovered. There were 308 criminal cases pending at the close of the year. Only 11 men were tried for dacoity. In the 26 criminal appeals heard, 15 were confirmed, 8 reversed, 1 revised, and 2 sent back for re-trial. At the close of the year 7 criminal appeals remained to be heard.

Jail.

24. On the 1st April 1888 there were 107 prisoners in the jail : 235 were admitted during the year, and on the 31st March 1889, 119 remained in confinement ; 2 prisoners escaped.

Dacoity.

25. Eleven dacoities have been reported during the year against 27 last year. Of these 11 cases, 6 occurred in the Dhar pargana. The following form shows the value of property looted, &c., and it also shows that, out of 142 dacoits concerned, only 3 have been arrested. This will be brought to the notice of the Durbar.

	VALUE OF PROPERTY.			PERSONS.		DACOITS.				
	Number.	Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not arrested.
Cases	11	718	85	1	11	142	3	...	...	139

In none of these cases has the property looted exceeded ₹200.

Police.

26. Eight new chaukis have been established in the Dhar mahal at an annual cost of ₹2,300, and it is proposed to strengthen the police in other districts.

Moghias.

27. There are 85 registered Moghias cultivating 1,198 bighas of land in khalsa and non-guaranteed villages, which shows that there is practically no change since last year.

Copper Currency.

28. It seems that the copper coin obtained by the State from the Government Mint is not much appreciated, as inconvenience is felt owing to the fluctuating value of the Hali Rupee, which is the silver current coin.

Public Works.

29. The budget allotment under this heading was ₹67,253 last year ; this has been increased to ₹1,06,798 for the current year. There is nothing to show how the money has been spent.

Education.

30. The budget allotment for education is ₹8,313 : of this ₹1,170 are spent in maintaining students at schools of Medicine, Engineering, and Arts, and the balance is spent on the High School at Dhar, and other primary schools in the city and districts.

During the year 2 students from the Dhar High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 14 passed the Central India Schools Examination. One of the latter got a scholarship of ₹14 a month. The average attendance at the English School was 90·1, and in all 924 students attended the State schools. In addition 331 persons received instruction at private institutions.

Medical.

31. There is a hospital at Dhar, and there are 7 dispensaries in the districts. The total cost of these institutions is ₹6,614, and the number of persons who attended them amounted to 35,852 against 24,298 last year. There is thus a great increase in the number of patients, but there is no proportionate increase in the number of persons vaccinated, which was only 283 against 235 last year : 165 persons were vaccinated at Kuksi, 104 at Dharampuri and 14 at Balnawar ; the return for the rest of the State is blank.

General.

32. On the recovery of the Maharaja from his illness, the people subscribed ₹3,000, which is to be spent on a new library at the capital. A new house is being built for His Highness about a mile and a half out of Dhar, on the top of a hill, the site having been selected as an airy and healthy one.

Jhabua.

33. The rainfall was 19·44 inches, or only half the average ; consequently the autumn crops failed, especially the rice. The State contains about 60,000 Bhils, who depend almost entirely upon the autumn crops, so the past year has been one of hardship for the people and difficulty for the responsible officials. As early as November, want of water began to be felt and practically no rabi crops were harvested. There was considerable anxiety owing to scarcity of food and water, and owing to incursions of Bhils from Kushalgarh and other States. Fortunately the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Narain, Rao Bhikaji, is a man of tact and energy who thoroughly understands the Bhils ; when distress was first felt he went on tour in the districts, started relief works, appointed extra police, and made a mutual agreement with the Kushalgarh Durbar that no armed Bhils should go from one State to the other without a pass. Owing to these measures, the restriction of the export of grain and the promptness of the Dewan in enquiring into and dealing with cases of dacoity, the public peace has been well kept.

Finances.

34. A statement of receipts and disbursements is attached to this Report and marked Appendix II. It is not an exact copy of the statement furnished by the Dewan, as his account is somewhat complicated owing to debts incurred and paid off being shown as receipts and expenditure. The result of the year is a net loss of ₹352.

35. The receipts for the year were estimated at ₹1,32,355, but the actuals only amounted to ₹1,28,230, or about ₹4,000 less than the estimate. There was a loss of about ₹3,700 in Land Revenue owing to the badness of the season, a loss of about ₹2,100 in Customs collections owing to the prohibition to export grain and ₹1,200 in Octroi receipts. On the other hand, the actuals under headings Abkari, Law and Justice, and Arrears of Revenue exceeded the estimates by a total sum of about ₹3,100.

36. The expenditure side of the account, as shown in the Jhabua report, is rather difficult to understand at first sight ; but the more important information it contains is for facility of reference noted here. Including ₹13,224 for liquidation of debts, the total expenditure was estimated at ₹1,32,355, or the same as the estimated receipts. The actuals, however, show that the expenses incurred during the year amounted to ₹1,28,582 or ₹362 more than the receipts, and the expenditure does not include money spent in liquidation of the State debt.

Thus the State is some ₹13,500 poorer than was expected. This is due to a loss of ₹4,000 in receipts and unforeseen expenditure, amounting to ₹9,500, as follows : (1) cost of administration in excess of estimate, ₹1,239 ; (2) spent on relief works, ₹7,426 ; (3) spent on Raja's visit to Sirdarpur to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, ₹786.

The arrears of pay off the State servants are still due to them for six months.

Judicial.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Tried.	Pending.
Murder . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...
Culpable homicide . . .	4	8	12	11	1
Highway robbery . . .	1	15	19	15	1
Dacoity	4	18	22	15	7
Mischief	1	...	1	1	...
Attempt at suicide . . .	...	7	7	6	1
Miscellaneous	58	434	492	443	49
	68	483	551	492	59

37. The form in the margin shows at a glance the work done by the Criminal Courts. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of dacoits are arrested in Jhabua.

38. The civil returns show that 527 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 127 at the close of the year.

Jail.

39. The new jail has been completed and occupied during the year ; the average number of prisoners in it was 34·98 against 35·16 last year. The average cost of maintenance of each prisoner is ₹64·56. The increased number of prisoners is due to the Courts having in many

cases awarded imprisonment where a sentence of fine would in former days have been passed. The prisoners are now taught to make blankets, durrees, and a sort of coarse cotton cloth.

Dispensaries.

40. There are three dispensaries in the State, at Jhabua, Ranapur and Thandla; the total number of patients has decreased from 12,833 last year to 11,719 this year; but, on the other hand, the number of operations, major and minor, has much increased, being 40 and 889 against 19 and 691 last year. The State has to regret the loss of Native Doctor Paim Singh, who served it faithfully for many years. The three dispensaries cost ₹3,600.

Three hundred and nineteen persons were vaccinated.

Education.

41. As was noted in last year's report, education is at a low ebb in Jhabua. There are four State schools and the aggregate average attendance is only 142. Last year it was 198.

Relief Works.

42. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in the State and the poverty of the majority of the people, relief works were started at Jhabua, Ranapur, Rambhapur and Harinagar. On an average, 1,329.41 people attended these works and received payments in Macca. With the exception of the work at Jhabua, where an existing tank has been deepened, it is expected that the work done will be reproductive. The cost of the works up to 31st March 1889 was ₹7,426. In addition to the works at the four places above mentioned, 39 new wells have been dug and 124 old wells have been deepened, which has afforded direct relief to about 100 labourers a day.

Dacoities.

43. The form given below shows the number of dacoities which occurred during the year, dacoits arrested, &c. :—

	Number of cases.	Value of property plundered.	Property recovered.	Arrested.	Escaped.
		₹	₹		
In Khalsa territory	11	3,421	2,084	15	119
In Thakurates	7	2,643	785	5	95

Omraos.

44. Nine estates are under the superintendence of the Durbar. They are all in debt, and will doubtless be the better for good and economical management.

Potdar.

45. It is a matter of regret that a difference of opinion has arisen between the State and the Potdar, who was appointed through the intervention of a former Political Agent. This will probably result in fresh arrangements having to be made.

Debts.

46. At the close of last year the State debts amounted to ₹1,13,637, and on the 31st March 1889 they were ₹1,14,023. Arrears of pay due to the State servants for 1887-88 have been paid to them, but they have derived no real benefit from this, as their pay for the last half of 1888-89 has not been disbursed. The Dewan reports that, owing to the difference which has arisen between the State and the Potdar, it was found necessary to borrow money from the local bankers, who would not lend except on condition that some of their old debts were repaid to them. For this reason some old debts have been paid and new ones incurred in their stead.

The Chief.

47. The Chief did not exceed his allowance this year. There has, however, been considerable trouble owing to his wish to adopt a son from Jodhpore in spite of having previously promised to adopt one of the Jhabua Thakur's sons.

ALI RAJPUT.

48. Thakur Jowan Sing of Jhaknaoda has continued as Superintendent of this State. Although the rainfall was little more than half that of the preceding year, no great scarcity

has prevailed, owing to the rain having fallen at opportune times. The prices of ^{grains} have, however, been very high. On the 25th May 1888, the marriage of Ratankuar with Gambhir Singh, Chief of the Rajpipla State, was celebrated at Rajpur. All arrangements had been made for this wedding during the lifetime of the late Rana Rupdeo, the Dowager Ranis are much pleased at its accomplishment. The total cost of the wedding was ₹12,585, which was disbursed from the State Treasury. No new debt on this account ^{has} been incurred.

The efforts made to induce the Bhils and Bhilalas to irrigate their fields have not yet been successful, but the Superintendent has persuaded some families of Malis to settle in the. These men are good cultivators, and it is hoped that the good crops raised by them will to the Bhils the advantages of regular labour and irrigation.

Forests.

49. During the year very large quantities of timber have been exported, and it is reported that no valuable timber now remains. No forest rules have yet been drawn up, but the Superintendent quite sees the necessity of some precautionary measures. He is in favour of reserving a certain portion of the jungle of each village, having no forest officials, but work through the Bhil Tarvis.

Finances.

50. Appendix No. III shows the items of receipt and expenditure, and the statement below is an abstract of it:—

	₹
Balance at close of 1887-88	16,500
Receipts in 1888-89	79,829
	<hr/>
	96,329
Expenditure in 1888-89	95,226
	<hr/>
Balance at close of 1888-89	1,103
	<hr/>

Receipts.

51. As compared with last year, there has been a slight decrease in land revenue owing to temporary remissions, a considerable decrease under the heading Law and Justice which is due to the receipts in 1887-88 having been abnormally high, and a decrease of about ₹8,000 under Miscellaneous. This will be referred to hereafter. There is an increase in Sayar and Abkari receipts. On the whole, the ordinary receipts have exceeded those of last year by about ₹750.

Expenditure.

52. The expenses of the State (see Appendix No. III) amounted to ₹95,226 against ₹82,910 last year, showing an increase of ₹12,319. This was almost entirely owing to the marriage of Ratankuar Bai, the expenses in connection with which are shown as State charges. Also there was a slight increase in the amount spent on Public Works, while debts to the amount of ₹10,252 were paid off.

Land Revenue.

53. Land revenue was assessed on 6,813 ploughs, or 147 more than last year. As showing the wandering nature of the Bhils, it is curious to note that during the year 870 new ploughs have been brought on the State books. Some temporary remissions have been made.

Customs.

54. Formerly receipts under this head consisted of two separate portions—(1) transit dues; (2) Thal Bharti or export dues. After transit dues had been abolished, it was found that the collection of some taxes which were not really transit duties had been abolished owing to a misunderstanding. These taxes, which were referred to in paragraph 73 of last year's Report, were re-imposed in October last. In spite of this, the Customs receipts have decreased by about ₹370, the reason for which has not been reported.

55. The State still continues to urge the desirability of re-imposing "Khunt" duties. The question is a difficult one and deserving of careful consideration owing to the peculiar nature of the country and people.

Debts.

56. Debts, amounting to ₹10,252, have been paid, leaving a balance of ₹61,435 to be paid. includes the amount due to the creditors of the Phulmal Thakurate.

Judicial.

57. At the Rajpur and District Courts 71 cases were decided of a value of ₹28,082 and involving claims for ₹453 remained pending at the close of the year. There were no decrees amounting to ₹2,355 were executed. No house property was sold in execution of decrees, but one "inami" village has been attached.

58. seven criminal cases were pending at the end of the year, 153 having been decided as follows:

	Cases.	Persons.
Culpable homicide	2	3
Thefts, ordinary and cattle	78	136
Receiving stolen property	3	5
Dacoity	1	7
Miscellaneous	69	99
TOTAL	153	250

59. the 250 persons tried, only 12 were acquitted, 54 were imprisoned, 176 fined, and 8

Jail.

60. The average number of prisoners was 36, and their average cost ₹57-8-11. This does not represent the whole cost of prisoners, which has to be met by the State. It pays for prisoners in the Andamans, at Sirdarpur, and at the district lock-ups.

Education.

61. There has been no change in the number of schools. The attendance has decreased from 125 to 111, but the number of Bhil and Bhilala boys has increased by 2. The State expenditure on education is ₹1,084.

Dispensary.

62. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven patients attended the Rajpur Dispensary; 10 presented themselves, 9 died, and 3,264 were cured. One hundred and forty-one children vaccinated.

Dacoities.

63. Three small dacoities occurred during the year, in which ₹378 were robbed. No trace of the dacoits has yet been discovered.

Population.

64. The figures given this year are said to be incomplete; they show, however, that in Ali Rajpur the males outnumber the females both amongst the adults and children.

Chandla Phala.

65. This is the name of the cess levied from all classes on the wedding of a lady of the ruling family. The Banias at first opposed the levy of this tax, but the Superintendent reports that they are now willing to pay it, having been persuaded that it is in accordance with ancient custom. This tax was not realised during the year under report, as the tax-payers asked for a year's grace owing to the scanty rainfall of 1888. It is estimated that it will be realised during the current year without difficulty or opposition.

The Rana.

66. The Rana Vijay Singh, aged about 21, left the Daly College, Indore, in April 1888, and since then he has remained at Ali Rajpur. It is reported that he attends the State Offices and is learning administrative work. During the year he went on tour with the Superintendent.

BARWANI.

67. The submission of this Report has already been long delayed on account of the non-receipt of a memorandum on the administration of Barwani, which has not yet been received. For this reason the information available is less full than usual.

66. Some anxiety was felt at the beginning of the year as to the state of the Bhils, and certain wild rumours were spread that large numbers of them had deserted the State. On enquiry these rumours proved to be false, but considerable quantities of grain and money had to be advanced. The Bhils continually change their homes, and, though a considerable number left Barwani, this was more than balanced by the number of new-comers.

Finances.

67. An abstract statement of the year's receipts and expenditure is attached and marked Appendix IV. It shows that both receipts and expenditure have fallen far below the estimate, and that the State has gained R7,823 during the year, while in the Budget a gain of R16,484 had been estimated.

Receipts.

68. Owing to the scarcity in the Barwani and Anjer parganas, the revenue collections fell short of the estimate by R11,000, and the collection of arrears of land revenue by R3,200. The receipts under the following heads were also less than the estimates :—

Abkari by R3,000; Import and Export duties by R1,300; Miscellaneous R1,700; Taccavi advances recovered, R2,000; Sale of Timber, R2,700, and Sale of the Anjer Thana R1,000. On the other hand, the actual receipts exceeded the estimates under the heads Grazing Fees, Nim-Kirana, and Forest Dues.

Expenditure.

69. The heads under which a saving has been effected, as compared with the estimates, are :—New buildings and repairs, R15,000, owing to work on the Palace at Barwani having been stopped, pending the entertainment of a competent man to supervise it. Education, R1,200, the reason for which has not been explained, and R900 in the purchase of timber. Where the estimates have been exceeded, it has in most cases been due to the Rana's two visits to Sirdarpur, or to the fact that certain religious ceremonies connected with the Ranis had to be performed.

Judicial.

70. In the various Courts of the State, 128 civil cases were pending at the beginning of the year : 702 have been filed during the year, and 654 have been disposed of, leaving 176 pending on the 31st March 1889. The suits decided involved R73,518. Three hundred and forty criminal cases, concerning 646 persons, were filed, and of these only 14 were pending at the close of the year. The offences were not of a serious nature.

Jail.

71. The average number of convicted prisoners was R37, and that of under-trial prisoners 19. Total average 56.

Public Works and Irrigation.

72. No detailed information is available about them, but the records shew that a considerable sum has been spent on tanks and bunds which were started as relief works.

Education.

73. In last year's report it was said that there were seven schools in the State, but though there is nothing in the Agency Office about new schools having been instituted, the return received from the State shows 14 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools. The cost, R3,898, and the average attendance, 477, are, however, much the same as last year. Both at Barwani and Rajpur there is one school in which English, Urdu, and Sanskrit are taught.

Dispensaries.

74. There are three dispensaries at Barwani, Rajpur, and Pansemal; they cost in all R3,819. During the year 15,430 persons were admitted, or about 2,200 less than last year. Eleven hundred and sixty-eight persons were vaccinated.

Forests.

75. The forests of Barwani are of considerable extent, and contain, or used to contain, valuable timber; during the year much attention has been given to the subject, but no satisfactory rules have yet been framed for protecting the young trees. Certain rules were drawn up by the Rana and the Dewan, but they are too complicated to be really practicable. Some simple rules will probably be decided upon during the next cold weather, when the Political Agent visits Barwani.

*JOBAT.**Finances.*

76.

	R	R
Opening balance	4,926	
Ordinary receipts	18,060	
		22,986
Ordinary expenditure	18,648	
Liquidation of debts	1,300	
		19,968
Closing balance		3,018

77. The receipts, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of ₹587, which was largely due to a refund last year of the cost of maintenance charges of the convicts at the Andamans.

78. The expenditure shows an increase of ₹1,474, of which ₹1,000 was spent on relief works and deepening wells, owing to scarcity among Bhils, and the remainder represents the excess of expenditure on feed of State horses owing to dearness of gram.

The result of the financial administration for the year was that the cash balance in the treasury at end of the year was reduced from ₹4,926 in the previous year to ₹3,017 this year, but as ₹1,300 of debts were paid, the State really lost about ₹700 on the year.

Debts.

79. These have been reduced to ₹12,371. They bear no interest.

Dispensary.

80. Fourteen hundred and fifty-five patients attended this dispensary, of whom 6 died.

The Chief.

81. Rana Sarup Sing, in spite of the advice given him by the Political Agent and a promise given not to do so, married a third Rani, the daughter of the Airal Thakur, in the Panch Mahals.

82. The Rana is now 22 years of age, and is anxious to be invested with powers.

83. The Kamdar, Waman Rao Bapuji, has continued to do his work satisfactorily.

MATHWAR.

84. No complaints were received against the Thakur Ranjit Sing. The receipts and expenditure are given as ₹4,037 and ₹3,858 respectively. The increase under receipts was due to an unusually large export of timber, owing to scarcity among the Bhils. The expenditure shows an increase of ₹2,400, which was caused by payment of arrears of salaries, purchase of gold and cloth, and increased expenditure on Police, Kothar, and charity, &c. The estate possesses ₹1,500 in Government paper purchased during British management of the Thakurate.

KATHIWARA.

85. Thakur Bahadur Sing has managed the estate well. He has not furnished any information about his receipts and expenditure.

RATANMÂL.

86. The Dowager Thakurani manages her estate for her minor son, Dhirap Sing, now 11 years old, under the orders of this office.

87. The receipts and expenditure are given as ₹1,305 and ₹1,334 respectively. The increase under the former was due to a large export of timber, and that under the latter to repairs of the Thakur's house.

BAGOD—DEWAS.

Receipts and Expenditure.

88. The receipts amounted to R9,791, and the expenditure to R5,511: the surplus of R4,280 will be paid, as usual, to the Dewas State. The preliminaries for the survey of the pargana will be arranged during the current year.

Road.

89. The expenditure on culverts on the Railway Feeder to Balwa Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was R650.

Schools.

90. The average daily attendance at Padlia and Bagod Schools was 2481.

Dispensary.

91. The dispensary at Padlia afforded relief to 2,413 persons, of whom 9 died.

Season.

92. The rainfall measured 17·30 instead of 39·70 inches, as in the previous year. Owing to insufficient rain, the yield of kharif crops was much below the average, and that of the rabi almost *nil*.

Health.

93. The health of the people was good.

Kamasdar.

94. The Kamasdar, Kishenlal, continues to work satisfactorily. He has been granted a small increase of pay.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

Multhan.

95. The complaints against this estate about the non-payment of debts still continue, but in order to save his estate, the Thakur appears to be making efforts to clear himself.

Kachi Baroda.

96. The estrangement between the Thakur and his son Zalim Singh, although they were reconciled to each other last year, continued to give some trouble.

Bakhtgarh.

97. The health of the Mandloi Partab Sing has somewhat improved.

Dotria.

98. The estate does not call for any remarks.

99. At the close of the year there were in Multhan 58 registered Moghias, of whom 46 hold 631 bighas of land; in Kachi Baroda, 64, of whom 27 hold 428 bighas; in Bakhtgarh, 80, of whom 30 hold 495 bighas.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

100. No complaints were received against the Bhumias of Mota and Chota Barkhera, Jamnia, Garhi and Rajgarh.

101. Daryao Singh, the Bhumia of Nimkhera, was the subject of numerous complaints during the year. The Kamdar, Gopal Pershad, selected by Daryao Singh, will probably shortly leave his service.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

Kali Baori.

102. The Bhumia Sher Sing, now 30 years of age, is anxious to get the management of his estate, and the matter will receive early attention. The Bhumia married a second time, his first wife having died.

Receipts and Expenditure.

103. The Kamdar has not brought up the annual accounts, but it is satisfactory to note that the estate is free from debts, and the financial condition of the Bhumiat is good.

Bharudpura.

104.

	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1888	26	
Ordinary receipts	3,399	3,425
Ordinary expenditure . . . . .	...	3,018
Balance on 1st April 1889		407

No debts were paid during the year, but from the surplus some will be paid shortly. The liabilities of the State amount to R930. The Bhumia has again run into debt.

Kotidoh.

105.

	R	R
Opening balance	111	
Receipts	1,373	1,484
Expenditure . . . . .	...	1,207
Closing balance		277

The debts amounted last year to R233, and to this may be added R8 which the Bhumia owes to Dhar on account of the plough rate for 2 Bhil Paras for 1888-89, but which is refused by the Dhar Durbar owing to some dispute about other Bhil Paras.

No debts were paid during the year, but some will be paid soon.

106. There is also a dispute between the Bhumia and the Indore Darbar about a tanka due to the Bhumia. If the case is decided against the Durbar the Bhumia will get arrears amounting to about R1,400.

Chiktiabar.

107.

	R	R
Opening balance	9	
Receipts	826	835
Expenditure . . . . .	...	811
Closing balance		24

The debts still amount to R76, nothing having been paid during the year owing to want of funds.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AGENCY.

108. No changes were made in the detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps stationed in the Agency.

109. As arranged last year, the Native officers of the corps send in weekly reports from the districts, but as yet they are not as full as is desirable.

Judicial.

110. The subjoined table shows an abstract of the civil and criminal work done by the Political Agent's Court:—

Civil.	No. of Cases.	Value.
Pending	30	R 4,919
Filed	72	3,494
TOTAL	102	18,443
Settled	88	6,985
Pending	14	1,458

Criminal.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Cases including pending.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder	1	1
Culpable homicide	4	5
Dacoity	3	14
Highway robbery	1	1
Cattle and ordinary theft	3	5
Miscellaneous	10	13
TOTAL	22	39

The Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, who has the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate within the Cantonment of Sirdarpur, tried and settled 43 petty cases of drunkenness and infringement of Cantonment rules.

Jail.

111. The average number of prisoners in the Sirdarpur lock-up was 18·91.

Bombay and Agra Road Police.

112. No change has occurred in the police arrangements. The Deputy Road Superintendent, Mohomed Navaz Khan, who was appointed on six months' probation, has been confirmed.

113. The renewal of some of the Chaukis and Dharamsalas has been arranged for; the cost of the work, some Rs1,750, will be debited in the accounts for 1889-90.

Dacoity.

114. Three dacoities occurred on this road, two near Hasilpur in Indore territory, and one in the vicinity of Sendhwa, also in Indore. Of the 24 persons who committed these dacoities, 5 were arrested and brought to justice. The value of property stolen was Rs787, of which Rs15 were recovered.

115. The receipts and expenditure of the Indore Agency Road Fund are shown in the detailed statement attached as Appendix IV to Form F.

Boundary Disputes.

116. Seventy-six cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 5 were brought on the register, making a total of 81. Of these, 19 were settled by Lieutenant Goodenough.

Local Funds.

117. The Incorporated Funds under the Agency and the receipts and expenditure of each are shown below:—

I.—INDORE AGENCY ROAD FUND.

	R		R
Cash balance in Indore Treasury on 1st April 1888	28,490	Expenditure during the year	15,123
Receipts during the year	9,425	Balance on 1st April 1889.	
		Opium dues for distribution	853
		Balance proper	21,939
			22,792
TOTAL	37,915	TOTAL	37,915

The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs5,698, which was largely due to the purchase of a house at Sirdarpur.

118.

II.—MANPUR ROAD FUND.

	R		R
Opening balance	300	Expenditure of the year	135
Receipts for the year	244	Closing balance	409
TOTAL	544	TOTAL	544

III.—MANPUR SCHOOL FUND.

119.

	R		R
Opening balance	355	Expenditure of the year	109
Receipts for the year	151	Closing balance	397
TOTAL	506	TOTAL	506

SIRDARPORE;
The 25th July 1889.

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX I.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Dhar State for the Fasli year 1295 ending 5th June 1888.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals.
	R		R
I.—Land Revenue	5,30,339	I.—Land Revenue (State Establishments)	1,19,286
II.—Assessed Taxes—		II.—Treaties and Engagements	8,065
Municipality	9,019	C.—Army	1,07,018
Local Funds	11,801	E.—Public Works	67,253
III.—Customs	71,745	III.—Law and Justice	29,914
VI.—Stamps	17,690	IV.—Police	35,615
IX.—Law and Justice	6,433	V.—Education	8,913
XIV.—Tributes	87,097	VII.—Pensions—	
XV.—Miscellaneous	10,740	Medical	7,842
XVI.—Interest on Government Paper	20,467	Charity	65,230
		Pensions	10,165
		VIII.—State Charges	2,28,995
		IX.—Miscellaneous	25,337
TOTAL	7,65,334	TOTAL	7,13,633

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX II.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Jhabua State for the year 1888-89. (Salim Shahi Currency.)

RECEIPTS.	Estimate.	Actuals.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R		R	R
Opening balance	196	196	I.—Land Revenue	9,239	6,615
I.—Land Revenue—			II.—Treaties and engagements	6,193	6,193
Arrears	3,000	3,614	E.—Public Works	2,000	602
Current	76,850	73,154	III.—Law and Justice	10,864	8,592
Abkari	22,000	22,767	IV.—Police	22,908	15,360
Sayar and Miscellaneous	8,150	6,012	V.—Education	1,951	719
III.—Customs	8,000	6,819	VI.—Political charges	3,932	3,298
IX.—Law and Justice	5,000	6,728	VII.—Pensions—		
XIV.—Tributes	6,159	6,332	Medical	3,720	3,690
XV.—Miscellaneous	3,000	2,801	Religious	7,918	5,000
			Pensions	3,513	1,878
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,32,355	1,28,426	VIII.—Chief's personal allowance	35,000	29,680
XVII.—Borrowed . . . . .	...	1,234	IX.—Miscellaneous	12,793	13,101
			A TOTAL ORDINARY	1,19,131	94,728
			Extraordinary.		
			B Relief Works . . . . .	...	7,426
			H.—Debts liquidated	13,224	27,276
			Closing balance . . . . .	...	230
GRAND TOTAL	1,32,355	1,29,660	GRAND TOTAL	1,32,355	1,29,660

A + B + R26,123, which is due to State servants as pay for year under report, equals to R1,23,532, and represents the total cost of administration.

The total receipts, omitting opening balance, is R
 Receipts 1,23,230
 Expenses 1,23,532
 Deficit 352

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX III.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Ali Rajpur State for the year 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS FOR		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS FOR	
	1887-89.	1888-89.		1887-89.	1888-89.
	R	R		R	R
I.—(1) Land Revenue . . .	44,210	43,506	I.—Land Revenue . . .	8,103	8,317
Arrears of Land Revenue . . .	402	230	II.—Treaties and engagements . . .	10,351	10,328
(2) Sayar and Miscellaneous . . .	7,307	9,674	E.—Public Works . . .	2,890	3,798
(3) Abkari . . .	12,435	13,346	III.—Law and Justice . . .	13,405	9,473
III.—Customs . . .	8,913	8,545	IV.—Police . . .	15,328	15,344
IX.—Law and Justice . . .	3,252	1,989	V.—Education . . .	967	1,084
Marriage Tax . . .	8,468	838	VI.—Political charges . . .	1,500	1,500
Miscellaneous . . .	1,740	1,701	VII.—Pensions . . .	3,564	3,463
			VIII.—State charges . . .	15,761	28,443
			IX.—Miscellaneous . . .	3,041	3,224
TOTAL ORDINARY . . .	86,727	79,829	TOTAL ORDINARY . . .	74,910	84,974
Opening balance . . .	12,683	16,500	H.—Debts liquidated . . .	8,000	10,252
			TOTAL . . .	82,910	95,226
			Closing balance . . .	16,500	1,103
GRAND TOTAL . . .	99,410	96,329	GRAND TOTAL . . .	99,410	96,329

J. RAMSAY,

Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Barwani State for the year 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	ACTUALS.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R		R	R
I.—Land Revenue—			I.—Land Revenue . . .	10,378	11,046
Arrears . . .	11,969	3,815	(5) Customs . . .	5,912	6,518
Current . . .	64,885	59,665	E.—Public Works . . .	32,394	33,779
(2) Sayar and Miscellaneous . . .	8,959	9,233	III.—Law and Justice . . .	13,939	14,915
(3) Abkari . . .	25,643	31,003	IV.—Police . . .	21,185	21,011
III.—Customs . . .	21,775	19,868	V.—Education . . .	3,907	4,023
IX.—Law and Justice . . .	11,608	7,795	VI.—Political charges . . .	6,366	6,158
XV.—Miscellaneous . . .	6,876	9,356	VII.—Pensions—		
XIII.—Ferry tolls . . .	3,690	4,502	Medical . . .	3,758	3,819
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS . . .	1,55,405	1,45,237	Charity . . .	189	242
Opening balance . . .	50,244	65,273	Pensions . . .	1,310	1,236
Interest on Government Paper . . .	3,798	16,471	VIII.—State Charges . . .	29,896	26,110
GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,09,447	2,26,981	IX.—Miscellaneous . . .	14,940	25,029
			TOTAL ORDINARY . . .	1,44,174	1,53,886
			Closing balance . . .	65,273	73,095
			GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,09,447	2,26,981

J. RAMSAY,

Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX II.

No. 569 A., dated Goona, 24th June 1889.

From—COLONEL M. G. GERARD, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Goona Agency for the year 1888-89. Major Vincent held charge from 1st April to 12th November 1888, and Captain G. Money for the rest of the official year.

NATIVE STATES.

Raghugarh.

1. The Raja is old and feeble. He has a new and energetic Kamdar, Mir Shujat Ali. The State is much in debt.

Garha.

2. The young Raja is much in debt.

Dharnanda.

3. Arrangements for reducing the debts have been made. The Thakur is well-meaning.

Paron.

4. The young Chief is manly, and his State well managed and free of debt.

Umri.

5. This State is out of debt. The widow of the late Raja Mokham Singh died in January 1889.

Bhadoura.

6. The Kamdar, Kani Ram, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Balaltakund Brahmin has been made Kamdar. The Raja is still at the Goona School.

Sirsi.

7. The Dewan and Thakur Chandar Bhan, his uncle, Kamdar, were tried and acquitted for harbouring dacoits. Pensioned Risaldar Mahtab Singh was appointed in his stead.

8. The Thakur of *Khianda*, though claiming independence of Umri, is too small to be considered an independent State.

Bagrangarh (Gwalior).

9. This Suliat has been held by Pande Shankar Pershad, late of Narwa. Dacoity cases are more regularly reported to this office.

Chapra (Tonk).

10. Sayad Haidar Ali is Nazim.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Cases.

Sixty-nine decided against 52 last year.

Criminal Cases.

Twenty-eight decided against 27 last year.

It has been ruled that civil cases in Goona Cantonment should be decided by Panchayat.

The Political Assistant was appointed Registrar and Sub-Registrar for Sipri Cantonment in April 1888. No rules for guidance having as yet been furnished, no work has been done. Having already double duties to perform at Goona, the Political Assistant has difficulty in undertaking the extra work at a station, 60 miles distant.

Boundary Disputes.

The Gwalior appeal in the Muradpur Dharananda *versus* Khegra Gwalior has been admitted by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The Malda Kotah *versus* Merwara Gwalior boundary dispute was settled by Lieutenant G. Trench, B.S.O., Rajputana.

He also settled the Musrendi Jhalawar *versus* Musrendi Sirsi, but Sirsi has appealed against his decision.

There are about 16 cases remaining.

Health.

No epidemic; only common fevers.

The health of cattle was rather bad.

Crops.

The "kharif" crops suffered from excessive rain, and the "rabi" from failure of the winter rains.

Jail.

There were 18 prisoners against 4 at end of last year.

Public Works Department.

The portion of Agra-Bombay road in this Agency was made over to the Durbar in June last.

Annual Tour.

The Political Assistant visited Raghugarh, Bhadaura, Sipri, Biaora, Shadauri, and Isagarh, spending 35 days in camp.

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

Receipts.	Amount.
	R a. p.
Balance brought forward	58 8 1
<i>Abstract of Receipts.</i>	
Cess on Lands	532 10 8
Licenses	2,300 0 0
Fees and Fines	1,503 12 0
Sundry Receipts	131 1 9
Rents	1,813 5 10
TOTAL	6,339 6 4
<i>Details of the above Cess on Lands.</i>	
Grain weighment cess	532 10 8
<i>Licenses.</i>	
Abkari Receipts	2,300 0 0
<i>Fees and Fines.</i>	
Fees and Fines	1,503 12 0
<i>Sundry Receipts.</i>	
By sale of garden fruits, &c.	131 1 9
<i>Rents.</i>	
Rent of Land	1,813 5 10
TOTAL	6,280 14 3

M. C. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

Expenditure.	Amount.
	<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Abstract of Expenditure, Minor Establishment.</i>	
General Management	324 0 0
Miscellaneous Establishment	1,128 1 8
Miscellaneous (dispensary, &c.)	1,795 15 7
Public Works	1,013 8 0
Medical	180 0 0
Education	1,700 0 0
TOTAL . . .	6,141 9 3
Balance on 1st April 1889 . . .	197 13 1
TOTAL . . .	6,339 6 4
<i>Details of the above General Management.</i>	
Kotwali Establishment	324 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Establishment.</i>	
Conservancy Establishment	180 9 11
Bazar „	156 0 0
Contingencies „	60 0 0
Dâk Bungalow „	180 0 0
Garden „	431 7 9
Post Office „	120 0 0
Station Bullocks, charity,* kotwali expenses, collection of rents, destruction of vermin, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,795 15 7
<i>Public Works.</i>	
Construction and Repairs	1,013 8 0
<i>Medical.</i>	
1 Hospital Assistant	180 0 0
<i>Education.</i>	
Contribution towards School Fund	1,700 0 0
TOTAL . . .	6,141 9 3

* Dispensary.

M. C. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Receipts of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

	TAXES, RATES, AND CASSES.						DETAILS OF RECEIPTS.					MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Sundry Receipts.	Total.
	On Lands.	On Houses.	Assessed Taxes.	Octroi.	Licenses.	Miscellaneous.	Police.	Medical.	Tolls.	Interest.	Rents.	Fees and Fines.	Construction.					
Goona . . .	R a. p. 532 10 8	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 2,300 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 1,813 5 10	R a. p. 1,503 12 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 131 1 9	R a. p. 6,280 14 3		
TOTAL .	532 10 8	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,813 5 10	1,503 12 0	...	...	131 1 9	6,280 14 3
TOTAL .	532 10 8	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,813 5 10	1,503 12 0	...	...	131 1 9	6,280 14 3

M. C. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Expenditure of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

	Refunds.	Collection of Taxes and Cesses.	Jail.	Police.	Education.	General Management.	Collection of Cattle Fees, passes, &c.	Collection of Tolls, Rents, &c.	Medical.	Miscellaneous Establishment.	Contribution to other Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Goona . . .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3
TOTAL .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3
TOTAL .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3

M. C. GERARD, Colonel,
Political Assistant, Goona.

APPENDIX.

Particulars of expenditure of Public Works.

		Actuals of 1888-89.
		R a. p.
Abstract of expenditure		1,013 8 0
	TOTAL .	1,013 8 0

Details of the above.

Description of works	Actuals of 1888-89.
	R a. p.
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, and other Civil Buildings and water-supply tanks . . .	1,013 8 0
	TOTAL . 1,013 8 0

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

F. HENVEY,
Agent to the Governor General
for Central India.

INDORE;
 6th October 1889.

No. 4378-I.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL. IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Foreign Dept.

SIMLA, *the 14th November 1889.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 66. P.—464, dated the 11th October 1889, submitting the report on the administration of the States in the Central India Agency for the year 1888-89.

2. The report is generally satisfactory, but I am to observe that information such as that contained in pages 24 to 39, Chapter IV, may with advantage be omitted from the report in future.

3. I am to invite your attention to the unsatisfactory state of things in connexion with the postal arrangements in His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's territory described in Chapter VI of the report and to request you to devise a remedy, if possible.

4. With reference to paragraph 77, Appendix A of the report, I am to enquire whether anything is being done to open up a road through British Nimar.

5. In conclusion I am to express a hope that the order* which has fixed the 1st June as the latest date on which the Administration Report of the Central India Agency should reach the Foreign Office, will not be lost sight of.

* No. 3919-I., dated 5th October 1889.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
for *Secretary.*

